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THE CHILD'S

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DESIGNED AS A

FIRST BOOK OF HISTORY

FOR SCHOOLS.

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS ANECDOTES.

BY CHARLES A. GOODRICH.

IMPROVED FROM THE THIRTY-FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:

THOMAS, COWPERTHWAIT, & CO.

1845.

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PREFACE TO THE THIRTY-FIRST EDITION.

SINCE the first edition of this little work, in 1831, not less than thirty editions have been published. Public favour continuing to be shown it, the author, besides improving it in other respects, has now added the administrations of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler, thus bringing the work down, as nearly as possible, to the present time. Should it help, in any degree, to inspire the youthful mind with that pure and exalted patriotism, which so eminently adorned the lives of the fathers, who now sleep in a land whose independence they achieved, the author will feel abundantly rewarded.

The simplicity of the plan renders unnecessary any directions, as to the manner, in which the book is to be taught, or studied.

Berlin, Conn., 1845.

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THE UNITED STATES.

FOR CHILDREN.

Columbus listening to the cry of "Land!" p. 10.

LESSON I.

AMERICA DISCOVERED BY COLUMBUS.

1. AMERICA was discovered by *Christopher Columbus*, in the year 1492. Columbus was born in Italy. He first went to sea when he was fourteen years of age. He was about fifty-seven when he discovered America.

2. He sailed from a place in Spain, called *Palos.* Palos lies exactly east from Jamestown, in Virginia. Columbus came to America with three vessels. They were small vessels. But one of them had a complete deck. They were called the *Santa Maria,* the *Pinta,* and the *Nina.* The Santa Maria was the largest, and the one in which Columbus himself sailed.

3. The ocean which Columbus crossed was the Atlantic. This is three thousand miles wide. No one had crossed this ocean before. Columbus was two months in performing the voyage.

4. The land, which he first discovered, was an island. He found it inhabited by Indians. The Indians called it *Gu-a-na-ha-na.* Columbus gave it the name of *San Salvador.* It is one of the large cluster of Islands called Bahamas. In the maps of the present day it is called *Cat Island.*

5. After this discovery, Columbus made several other voyages. In 1498, he discovered the continent itself. Columbus died in 1506, when he was about seventy years old.

QUESTIONS.

1. When was America discovered? By whom? When was Columbus born? At what age did he first go to sea? How old was he when he first discovered America?

2. What country did he sail from? From what place? Which way does Palos lie from Jamestown? How many vessels had Columbus? Were they large, or small, vessels? What were their names? In which did Columbus sail?

3. What ocean did Columbus cross? How wide is this ocean? Had any one crossed it before? How long did it take to perform the voyage?

4. What was the land which Columbus first saw? Who inhabited it? What did the Indians call the island? What name is given to it in the maps of the present day?

5. Did Columbus make other voyages? When did he discover the continent itself? In what year did he die? How old was he?

STORY.

1. Now that you know the first lesson, I will tell you a story. You have learned how Columbus discovered America. Before this time the people in other countries knew not that there was any such land as America.

2. How, then, should *Columbus* know that there was any such land; he did *not* know. But he thought there must be, to balance the land in the Eastern continent; and

he told his opinion to some of the learned men in Europe, but they paid little attention to him.

3. At length, he visited Spain, the king and queen of which country treated him more kindly; and they agreed to fit out three vessels, in which Columbus should sail on his voyage of discovery.

4. This was a bold plan. No vessel had as yet crossed the wide Atlantic; but Columbus was brave, and his men were brave also.

5. For sixty days they sailed directly west; but they could not discover any land. And now the sailors became alarmed. They trembled to think of the distance they had sailed; and were fearful they might never return. The heart of Columbus alone remained firm; and he resolved to push forward, in spite of the fears and murmurs of his crew. This he plainly informed them.

6. One evening, shortly after, indications of land appeared. Columbus ordered a double watch set. But no one could sleep. Columbus himself walked the deck. He felt anxious Presently, he heard a shout from on board the Pinta. What could it mean? A still louder shout he soon heard. The cry was "Land! land!"

7. The heart of Columbus beat with joy, and the sailors

wept for joy. When the morning came, the land was in full view before them. Columbus assembled his men around him, and with them returned thanks to God; after which they sung a hymn of praise.

8. Columbus soon landed on the island. The inhabitants he found were Indians; they had never seen a white man before. They were surprised to see Columbus and his men, but they were astonished at the sight of his ves sels, and at the fire and thunder of the cannon.

9. When Columbus had sufficiently examined the country, he set sail to return. But a storm came on, and the waves of the ocean rose like mountains. The masts trembled; the sails were torn; and all was given up for lost.

10. The little vessels, however, struggled through the waves. They mounted aloft, where they stood, for a moment—then they plunged—but again they rose. At length the temptest ceased. God had preserved them. And now they went on their way; and after sailing for many days and weeks they arrived safely in Spain, and there told of the *new world* which they had discovered.

Capt. Smith on an Island. p. 16.

LESSON II.

JAMESTOWN SETTLED BY THE ENGLISH.

1. AMERICA being now discovered, the news soon spread far and wide. Vessels were fitted out, and many daring men set forth to make further discoveries. Among those who sailed with this object in view, was a man by the name of *A-mer-i-cus Ves-pu-cius.* He did not discover much; but he told *so fine a story,* that America

was called after him. It should have been called after Columbus.

2. Another adventurer was *John Cabot.* He sailed from England. He discovered North America, in which we live. This was in 1497.

3. Many years after this, a number of people from England came over to settle in America. They consisted of one hundred and five persons. They were four months on the water, and their voyage was very unpleasant.

4. On reaching America, they entered Chesapeake Bay, and sailing up James River about thirty-two miles, they found a beautiful spot on its banks, where they concluded to settle. The village which they built, they called *Jamestown.*

5. The country was then all a wilderness. There were no houses, nor roads, nor bridges, as at the present day; and the only houses which the English had to live in, for a long time, were built of logs

6 For a time, they had plenty of provisions, which they had brought with them. But when, at length, these were gone, they suffered much, and were often near starving. They then were obliged to live on fish, acorns, roots, and a little corn, which the Indians gave them.

7. Their sufferings were often severe. Sometimes they were in want. Sometimes many were sick, and not a few died. And then, again, the Indians threatened to kill them. But, after a time, other vessels arrived from England, bringing more people, and a fresh supply of provisions.

QUESTIONS.

1. After whom was America called? After whom should it have been called?
2. Who discovered North America? When did Cabot discover it?
3. What people first settled in America? How many came over? How long was their voyage? Was the voyage pleasant?
4. What bay did they enter? What river did they enter? How far did they sail up that river? Where did they settle? What did they call the place?
5. What was the appearance of the country? What kind of houses did they live in?
6. On what, at first, did they live? When their provisions were gone what did they do?
7 Did they suffer much? From what did they suffer? How were they relieved?

STORY.

1. Now, I will tell you another story. You have learned how, many years after America was discovered, some people from England came over to settle in the country. Among those who arrived in the first vessel, was *Capt. John Smith;* and it is about his adventures I am going to tell you.

2. Captain Smith was born in England. When quite young, he lost his father; and having no one to take care of him but his mother, he became wild and disobedient.

3. After a time, he was placed with a merchant, by whom he was treated kindly. But his conduct was highly improper; and, at length, he run away.

4. He had but little money with him. But he resolved to travel towards France. He had heard of Paris, a beautiful city of France, and he wished to see it.

5. At length, he reached that city, and admired it much. The houses, which he saw, were very high and beautiful; but he was better pleased with the shows which he saw, and of which the French people are quite fond. In one place he saw some wild animals, lions, tigers, elephants, and monkeys. In another place, he saw a man dancing on a rope; and, not far distant, people riding very swiftly in a place called a *circus*. One man was standing upright

on a horse, under full gallop; and another, with one foot on one horse, and the other foot on another horse.

6. When Smith had seen enough of France, he went to Holland, where the Dutch live. Here, he became a soldier; but, not liking this kind of life, one dark night, he deserted. It was well that he escaped. Had he been taken, he would have been shot; and here, then, we should have ended our story.

7. After this he made a voyage to Italy. On board the vessel in which he sailed there were several passengers, besides himself. One day, young Smith treated some of these passengers quite rudely; upon which they threw him overboard into the sea. He sunk deep; but being an excellent swimmer, he was soon on the top of the waves, and at length reached an island. From this he was taken by some people belonging to another vessel, and carried to Italy.

8. When he had seen Italy, he went into Austria, where he again enlisted as a soldier, and went forth to fight the Turks. One day, a Turkish horseman sent a challenge to him to come and fight. Smith and the Turk fought on horseback, with a kind of sword called a *sabre*. Smith killed the Turk; and, after him, two others.

9. After this, in a battle, he was taken prisoner and sold as a slave. He was sent many hundred miles, far to

the east, where he was loaded with chains, and now became very miserable. No wonder he *was* miserable. Persons who conduct themselves so improperly as he did, must expect to suffer. God approves not of wicked conduct; nor will he bless those who are guilty of it.

10. After some time, Captain Smith made his escape and returned to England. He had seen much, and suffered much. But his misfortunes had done him good; and from this time he proved a useful man.

11. Soon after his return to England, he was invited to accompany the first settlers to America. This invitation he gladly accepted, and on reaching America he assisted in building Jamestown, and did much to forward the interests of the new colony.

12. I have something further to relate about Captain Smith. This I shall do in my next story. But, before reading that story, be careful to learn the next lesson. When *I* was a boy, it used to be told me, "work first — then play." In like manner I would say to all my little pupils, "learn the lesson first — then read the story."

Pocahontas saving the life of Capt. Smith. p. 23.

LESSON III.

INDIANS.

1. Soon after the English had come to America, they found that the whole land was filled with Indians. Their number was about one hundred and fifty thousand, in the limits of the thirteen original states.

2. How long the Indians had been in America is not known. It is supposed they came from

Asia, across Bhering's Strait. This strait separates America from Asia.

3. The Indians were quite tall, and straight; their colour was red, or brown. They had long, black, and coarse hair. They were very brave, but cruel and revengeful.

4. Their huts they called *week-wams.* They lived on the flesh of wild animals, and fish Sometimes, they had corn, beans, peas, and potatoes. The English never saw Indian corn, before they came to America. It is called *Indian* corn because it was found among the Indians. *Their* name for it was *maize.*

5. The Indians in America were divided into *tribes.* Each tribe had a king, or chief, whom they called their *sachem.* Between these tribes, there were often bloody wars. Indians delight in war. The weapons which they used were clubs, bows and arrows, and tomahawks.

6 The tomahawk was made of stone. With

this weapon they used to cut off the top part of the heads of those whom they took prisoners. This was called *scalping*. Before going to war, they always sounded the war-hoop. This was a yell, sounding like "*Wo-ach, Wo-ach, ha hach Wo-ach!*" On concluding a peace, each smoked the same pipe. This pipe was called a *Calumet*. It was made of red stone. Its stem was more than a yard long. It was ornamented with porcupine's quills, beads, ribbons, and horse-hair dyed red. The Indians worshipped a Good Spirit, and an Evil Spirit. But of the true God they knew nothing; nor had they ever heard of the Bible, or of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of men.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who inhabited America before the English came over? What was the number of Indians in the bounds of the original thirteen States?

2. How long had they lived in America? From what country did they come? Across what strait? What does this strait separate?

3. What was he appearance of the Indians? What was their colour? What kind of hair had they? Were they brave? Were they kind and forgiving?

4. What were their huts called? On what did they live? On what else? Was Indian corn known to the English, before they came to

4. What were their huts called? On what did they live? On what else? Was Indian corn known to the English, before they came to America? Why was it called *Indian* corn? What did the Indians call it?

5. How were the Indians divided? What was their chief called? What is said of wars between them? In what do Indians delight? What are their weapons of war?

6. Of what was the tomahawk made? What was its use? What is scalping? What did the Indians do before going to war? What did the war-hoop sound like? When peace was made, what did they do? What was this pipe called?

7. What did the Indians worship? What did they know of the true God? What of the Bible, and Jesus Christ?

STORY.

1. I will now finish my story about Captain Smith.

2. The Indians, at first, seemed well pleased to see Captain Smith, and the other English people. For a time, they treated them kindly, and gave them corn.

3. But their kindness did not last long. They began to think the English wished to get away their lands. And, at length, they did not come to Jamestown often; nor would they give nor sell the new settlers any more corn.

4. The English were now in serious want; and fears were felt that the colony must starve. But Captain Smith being a brave man, went boldly among the Indians, and compelled them to let him have a supply of corn.

5. This, however, made the Indians the more unfriendly to him, and from this time they watched an opportunity to seize him. An opportunity was soon presented. He had gone into the wilderness, some distance from Jamestown, when some Indians came upon him; and though he bravely defended himself, for a time, they at length seized him.

6. The Indians were much pleased that they had him in their power. They shouted over him, and around him; and, at length, bound him to a tree, thinking to kill him with their arrows.

7. Some, however, advised to take him to *Po-ha tan* He was their sachem, and a mighty warrior. This was agreed upon, and they led Captain Smith to Pohatan.

8. When Pohatan saw him, he seemed well pleased He had, he thought, an enemy in his power. Indians delight in torture and blood. Pohatan and his warriors doomed Captain Smith to death.

9. Preparations were accordingly made. A stone was brought, and laid on the ground. The Indians gathered round. They looked fierce, and were impatient for his death. Captain Smith's head was laid on the stone, and a club was handed to Pohatan.

10. Pohatan came forward, and stood over the place where Captain Smith lay. Near by stood two little girls.

They were the daughters of Pohatan. The name of the one I do not know — the name of the other was *Poc-a-han-tas.*

11. These little girls saw Captain Smith — they saw their father — they saw the club. The strong arm of the chief was raising it. He looked full of wrath, and death was coming in the blow.

12. But the blow came not — and death came not. Both *were* coming — but little Pocahantas, at that instant, sprang forward, and folded the head of Captain Smith in her arms. She could not see him die. He was a brave man, and she wished her father not to kill a brave man.

13. Pohatan paused. He looked round, amazed. The fierce and savage looks of the Indians were gone. They loved Pocahantas, and she *was* a lovely girl. Pohatan himself was much affected. He raised his daughter. No doubt he loved her better than ever. For *her* sake he spared Captain Smith, and sent him back to Jamestown, in safety.

14. This was noble. Pocahantas had been brought up among savages; but she had kind feelings, and, in this instance, set a worthy example.

Goodman and Brown discovering Plymouth at sunrise. p. 29.

LESSON IV.

PLYMOUTH SETTLED.

1. SEVEN years after the English had settled at Jamestown, some Dutch people came over from Holland, and began to settle *New York.* They built a fort at *Albany,* and formed a settlement where the city of *New York* now stands. The year the Dutch came over was 1614.

2. In 1620, another vessel arrived from England, bringing people, who began to settle *Massachusetts*. On board this vessel, there were an hundred and one persons. The name of the vessel in which they came was the *Speedwell*.

3. These persons were a *religious* set of people. They were called *Puritans;* and this name was given them because they wished to worship God in a *purer* manner than other people did in England. But this they were not allowed to do in that country, in peace, and so they concluded to come to America.

4. Their voyage lasted four months, and was very distressing. They settled a place, which they called *Plymouth*. This lies thirty-six miles south-east from Boston. They landed on the twenty-second of December. They landed on a rock, which since that time has been called "*Forefathers' Rock*." The first

person, who jumped out of the boat, on to the rock, was a girl, by the name of *Mary Chilton.*

5. When they landed, the ground was covered with a deep snow; and they suffered much, before they could finish a sufficient number of log houses. They suffered, also, from hunger; but the Indians round Plymouth proved quite friendly, and gave them corn. But, before spring, more than half of the people sickened and died.

6. Not long after this, several other vessels arrived with new colonists, who settled Boston, Salem, and other places.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who settled New York? How long was the arrival of the Dutch, after the English began to settle Jamestown? Where did the Dutch build a fort? Where did the Dutch form a settlement? What year was this?

2. When was Massachusetts first settled? By whom? How many first came over? What was the name of the vessel, in which they came over?

3. What sort of people were they? What were they called? Why were the called thus? Were they allowed to do this in peace?

4. How long was their voyage? Was it pleasant? Where did they settle? How far is this from Boston? Which way? When did they land? On what did they land? What is this rock alled? Who first jumped from the boat?

5. What was the ground covered with, at this time? Did the people suffer much? For what did the suffer? Who gave them corn? How many died before spring?

6 What other places were settled soon after this?

STORY.

1. You now know something of the arrival of the people at Plymouth, in America, and of their landing on "Forefathers' Rock."

2. It was winter, when they arrived, as I told you; but they contrived to build nineteen huts, one for each family. But all the time they were at work, the cold wind blew, and it rained, and snowed. Many of the men took cold, fell sick, and died.

3. The people, however, prayed much, and still trusted in God. They had come to America to serve HIM; and they believed, that He would not forsake them. And He did not forsake them. They suffered much from sickness, and from want, and many died. But spring, at length, came; and those who survived, enjoyed better health, and were able to work.

4. One day, in the month of January, John Goodman and Peter Brown went into the woods to get some thatch, or wild grass, with which to cover their huts. They had no shingles and no straw, but used wild grass.

5. When they had procured sufficient, they set out to return; but they had lost their way, and before they were aware, night came on. The sky was cloudy, and it began to snow. In these distressing circumstances what should they do? They had no great coats, and their clothes were thin.

6. They could not reach home that night. Fortunately, they found a rock, under which they took shelter, and on some leaves they laid down, and with other leaves they covered themselves.

7. But now another trouble came. John Goodman said he was sure that he heard a *lion* near them. Peter Brown listened, and thought he heard one too. They were much alarmed, and lay as still as possible.

8. I suppose my pupils know, that they did *not* hear a lion. Lions were never found in North-America. Some very good people used to say that there certainly *was* a lion once seen at Cape Ann, near Boston; but wiser people know that there never were any seen there. Lions are found in Africa; but not in America, unless they are brought here for a show.

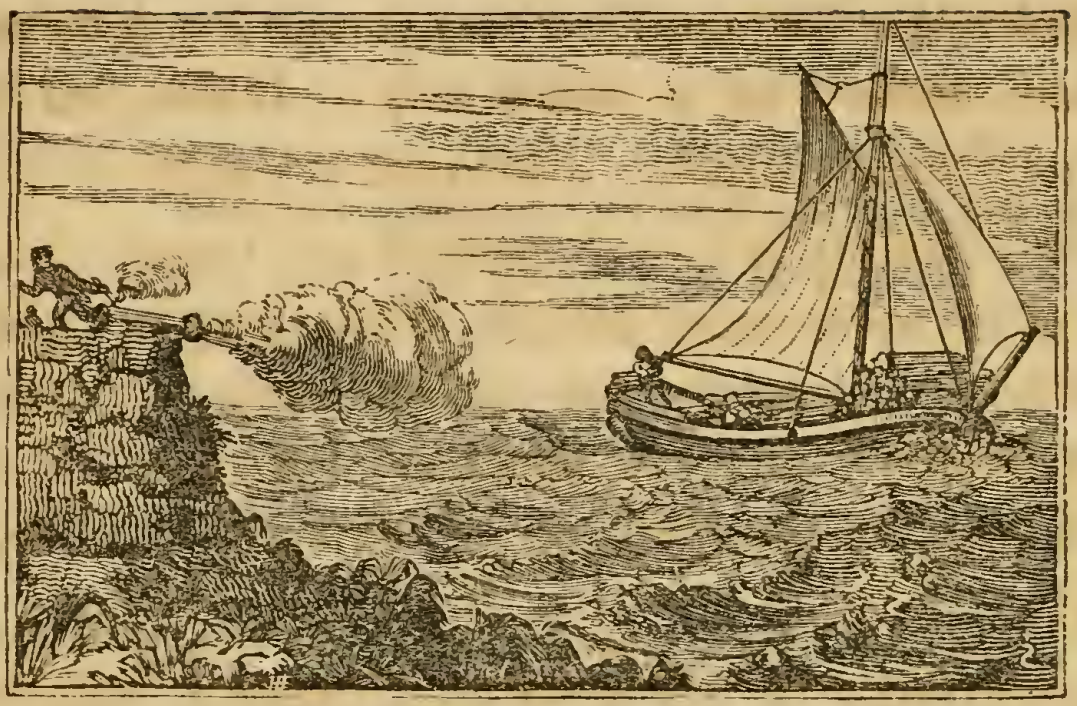
9. Now I will tell you what Peter Brown and John Goodman *did* hear. What they heard was nothing but

the roaring of the wind: but they thought it was the roaring of a lion; and they were so sure of it, that they both rose and began climbing a tree: but they were soon glad to come down, the wind was so strong and cold.

10. On reaching the ground, they were obliged to walk round and round the tree to keep themselves from freezing, and they continued thus to walk, all night. It was well that they were kept awake by the fear of a lion. Had they gone to sleep under the rock, they would have frozen to death.

11. No lion came near them, for no lion was there. The morning, at length, dawned, much to their joy. They now hastened from the spot; and after some time came to a hill, from the top of which they could see Plymouth harbour. It was a great distance; and they were obliged to walk with great speed, and sometimes even to run, to reach home that night. At nine in the evening, they entered the village.

12. The people were rejoiced to see them. They had been abroad all that day in search of them; but not finding them, it was the general opinion that they had been killed by the Indians. I dare say that John Goodman and Peter Brown took good care not to get lost again.



John Holmes passing the Dutch fort. p. 35.

LESSON. V.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

1. Now you know something of the manner in which Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts, began to be settled. You will wish to know, I trust, when, and by whom some other of the United States began to be settled. I will tell you.

2. *New Hampshire* was settled next to Mas-

sachusetts, by people who came from England. They settled at a place called *Dover*, on the river Pis-cat-a-qua. This was in 1623.

3. *New-Jersey* was settled next — in 1624. It was settled by people from Norway. The town first begun was called *Bergen*, after a city of that name in Norway. It lies on the Hudson, three miles from the city of New-York.

4. Next to New-Jersey, *Delaware* was settled. This was in 1627. The people who settled this State came from Sweden and Finland. They settled near *Wilmington*.

5. The State of *Connecticut* was settled next — in 1633; that is, the first house was, at that time, erected. This was a trading house, built by one *John Holmes*, at Windsor, seven or eight miles north of Hartford, on Connecticut River. In 1635, and the following year, the three towns, Hartford, Windsor and Weathersfield,

were settled, by people from Massachusetts, who travelled on foot through the wilderness. They were a fortnight in making the journey. The distance is a hundred miles. They lived chiefly on the milk of the cows, which they drove.

6. *Maryland* was settled in 1634, by persons who came from England with Lord Baltimore.

7. *Rhode Island* was settled in 1636, by Roger Williams, and some others, from Massachusetts. They settled the town of *Providence.*

8. *Georgia* was settled in 1733, by people from England, who accompanied General Oglethorpe. They settled at *Savannah.*

9. The first settlement made in *North Carolina,* was in the year 1650, by people from Virginia.

10. *South Carolina* was settled in 1670, near the city of *Charleston.*

11. *Pennsylvania* was first settled in 1680. It was called after William Penn, who was a Quaker. He founded the city of *Philadelphia.* This word means the *city of love.*

12. Thus I have told you about the settlement of *thirteen* states. There are now twenty four states; but only thirteen were settled before the war of the revolution, about which I shall tell you by and by.

13. Now, remember the order in which these thirteen states were settled. First, Virginia; next, New York; then, Massachusetts; New Hampshire; New Jersey; Delaware; Connecticut; Maryland; Rhode Island; North Carolina; South Carolina; Pennsylvania; and last, Georgia.

QUESTIONS.

1. What state was settled next to Massachusetts? By whom? What place did they settle? On what river? In what year?
2. What state was next settled? In what year? By whom? What

town did they settle? How far is this town from New York? On what river?

3. When was Delaware settled? By whom? Near what place did they settle?

4. When was Connecticut settled? What house was at this time erected? By whom? Where? How far from Hartford? Which way? On what river? When were Hartford, Windsor, and Weathersfield, settled? By whom? How did they reach these places? How long did it take them? What is the distance? On what did they live?

5. When was Maryland settled? By whom?

6. When was Georgia settled? By whom? Who brought them over? Where did they settle?

7. When was Rhode Island settled? By whom? What town did they settle?

8. When was North Carolina settled? By whom?

9. When was South Carolina settled? Near what city?

10. When was Pennsylvania settled? After whom was it called? What was he? What city did he found?

11. How many states have I told you about? How many states are there now in the United States? How many states were there settled before the Revolutionary War?

12. Now, in what order were these states settled?

STORY.

1. Children of the present day know little of the toil and trouble it cost our fathers and mothers to settle these states. Now, we can look abroad and see large cities, handsome villages, fine fields, and rich gardens. We see good, smooth roads, strong bridges, and well finished houses.

2. It was not so once. Indeed, it was not. When these states began to be settled, the country was all a wilderness.

For hundreds of miles it was one unbroken forest. Not a city, not a town, was to be seen — not a village — not a house, excepting here and there a few Indian wig-wams.

3. Even the frame of the first house built in Connecticut, was made at Plymouth, in Massachusetts. It was made by John Holmes. When finished, he put it on board a small vessel, and set sail for Connecticut river.

4. Sailing up that river, he at length came where Hartford now stands. Just in that spot, he was much surprised to see a kind of fort, standing near the banks of the river. Some Dutch people from New York had built it, for the purpose of preventing others from settling near them. They had planted a cannon upon the fort, to fire upon any one who should attempt to sail higher up the river.

5. When Holmes came along in his vessel, the Dutch came out from the fort, and hailed him. "Stop," said they, "and pull down your sails;" and while they said this, they loaded their cannon, and brought fire from the fort, and told Holmes that they would blow him through, if he did not stop.

6. Holmes saw the Dutch, — saw their cannon, — saw them loading it, and heard them call. Little cared he; he was a bold man. A fine wind was blowing, and his little

vessel went on, like a bird in the air. Besides, he knew that the Dutch were no marksmen at all; and he went on, leaving them quite vexed, that powder and ball would not scare an Englishman. On reaching Windsor, he put up his house, and thus led the way for the settlement of Connecticut.

Canonchet replying to the young English officer. p. 43.

LESSON VI.

EARLY INDIAN WARS.—1. PEQUOT WAR.

1. I HAVE already told you something about the Indians, who were found in the country when it was first settled by the English. In this lesson, I shall tell you of the *wars*, which the English had with these Indians.

2. The *first* Indian war was called the "*Pequot war.*" This began in 1637.

3. The Pequots were a powerful tribe. They lived in connecticut. Their chief sachem was called *Sassacus*. He was a great warrior.

4. The Pequots had two forts near New London and Groton. Soon after the English settled Connecticut, the Pequots killed several of them, and a war with them became necessary.

5. The people of Hartford, Windsor, and Weathersfield raised ninety men. Captain Mason commanded them. They were assisted by five hundred Narragansett Indians. These Indians lived in Rhode Island.

6. With this force, Captain Mason surprised the principal fort of the Pequots early one morning — burnt the fort and utterly destroyed them. This was a sad war; but it was just on the part of the English, because the Pequots were determined to destroy them.

2. PHILIP'S WAR.

7. The *next* Indian war began in 1675. This was called "*King Philip's War*," because he was the chief mover of it.

8. Philip was the sachem of the *Wam-pa-no-ag* tribe. He had a fort at Mount Hope, in Bristol, Rhode-Island.

9. The grandfather of Philip was the friend of the English. Philip was their enemy. He was their enemy, because he thought they were taking too much land from the Indians; and now he determined, if possible, to destroy them.

10. To effect this purpose, he visited nearly all the tribes in New-England, and engaged them to assist in the war. This was a more extensive war than the Pequot war, and by far more severe and bloody.

11. Many towns were surprised, and the inhabitants cruelly killed. At Brookfield, in Ma

sachusetts, the inhabitants fled to a house, which the Indians assaulted, and around which they continued for two days. At length, finding they could not take it, they loaded a cart with flax and tow, and setting it on fire, pushed it against the house. But a heavy shower of rain providentially came and put out the fire.

12. At another time, the English troops followed the Narragansett Indians, who had taken part with Philip, into a deep swamp, in which they had a fort, and a village of weekwams. In the fort and village were supposed to be nearly four thousand Indians. The English attacked the fort, and a dreadful battle followed; but the English were victorious. They burnt the fort and the weekwams, and almost all the Indians were killed or burnt.

13. The war ended in 1676, by the death of Philip. He was discovered, at this time, in a

swamp, with his great captain, *Anawon*, and a few followers. Captain Church being informed of the place of his concealment, marched to the swamp, and ordered his soldiers to surround it.

14. "Now," said he, "it is impossible for Philip to escape." At this moment, Philip started to flee. An English soldier levelled his gun at him, but it missed fire. An Indian fired, and the ball passed through his heart.

15. Captain Church ordered him to be beheaded. This service was performed by an Indian, who, as he stood over Philip, said: "You have been one very great man. You have made many a man afraid of you. But so big as you be, I will chop you to pieces."

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the first Indian war called? When did it begin?
2. What is said of the Pequot tribe? Where did they live? Who was their chief sachem? What is said of him?
3 What two forts had the Pequots? How did they treat the English?
4. How many men did the English raise for the war? By what towns

were they raised ? Who commanded them ? By whom were they assisted ? Where did the Narragansetts live ?

5. What was the fate of the Pequots ? Was this war just on the part of the English ? Why ?

6. When did the next Indian war begin ? What was this war called ? Why ? Of what tribe was Philip the sachem ? Where was his fort ?

7. What is said of the grandfather of Philip ? What is said of Philip himself ? Why was Philip an enemy to the English ? What did he determine to do ?

8. To effect his purpose, what did he do ? How did this war compare with the Pequot war ?

9. What were surprised ? Who were killed ? What did the inhabitants at Brookfield do ? How long did the Indians surround this house ? In what way did they attempt to set fire to the house ?

10. At another time, where did the English troops follow the Indians ? What tribe was this ? In the fort and village, how many Indians were there supposed to be ? What became of the fort, wig-wams, and Indians ?

11. When did the war end ? What was the occasion ? Where was Philip discovered ? Who was with him ? What did Captain Church order his soldiers to do ?

12. Who attempted to shoot Philip as he fled ? Why did he fail ? Who did kill him ?

13. What was done with Philip ? Who beheaded him ? What did the Indian say ?

STORY.

1. My story, at this time, will be about *Ca-non-chet* and *Philip*.

2. Canonchet was the friend of Philip. He was the sachem of the Narragansetts, a tribe which I told you lived in Rhode Island. Canonchet was a proud chief, and a bold warrior.

3. After the swamp fight, of which I have told you,

some English troops came upon him. He fled before them, and plunged himself into a river. But his foot slipping, he fell, and was taken as he rose. On being taken, he said, that he was now only like "a rotten stick."

4. But his appearance was still noble. His eye was black; and keenly was it fixed upon the English. They were struck with the majesty of his looks. A young English soldier asked him a question. The proud warrior replied, "You are a child: I answer no question of yours. Let your chief come, I will answer him."

5. Canonchet was doomed to die. "Well," said he "I wish to die — I wish to die, before I have spoken any thing unworthy of *Canonchet*."

6. *Philip* was as proud as Canonchet, and a still greater man. He was a warrior of a lofty spirit — bold and powerful; and, at the same time, artful and treacherous.

7. To the English, after the war began, his name was a constant terror. Wherever he passed, he spread dismay around him — he asked no favour for himself or his followers, and shewed none to his enemies.

8. After all, let not Philip be too severely condemned. He was a savage, and lived in savage times. He had had no religious instruction — no, he was a heathen an

unenlighted heathen, who sought glory in war, and revenge for injuries.

9. Philip had *some* reason, too, to think that the English were his enemies. He was a king, and had a just claim to the country. He *thought* the English wished to drive him and his followers away, and get their lands for nothing. In this he mistook. But, perhaps, the English were not sufficiently cautious, not to excite his suspicions.

10. If such were his belief, is it strange that he was roused? Who would not fight for country, for wife and children? For these *he* fought, fought like a hero, fought like a patriot; and, we may add, fought like a savage!

11. It was sad, indeed, that Philip was so jealous of the English. A more dreadful war was never known in America, than Philip's war. Yet, the blood shed in it might have been saved, had he only been convinced that the English were his friends.

Meeting of Mrs. Dustan and family. p. 49.

LESSON VII.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

1. PHILIP'S war ended, as I told you, in 1676. The English people in America had now a period of rest. But this did not last long. Another war came. It was called "*King William's war.*" It began in 1690.

2. William was king of England. Louis XIV was king of France. Louis declared war against William.

3. The people who had settled in that part of America, now called the United States, were subjects of King William. The people in Canada had come from France, and were subjects of King Louis.

4. When Louis had declared war against William, he sent orders to his people in Canada to make war upon the English people, who had settled in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other places.

5. This war lasted seven years. Many Indians fought with the French, against the English. They frequently came down from Canada, sometimes in the midst of winter; they surprised towns in the dead of night, killed the inhabitants, and burnt their houses.

6. One winter, in the month of February, a party of French and Indians came to *Schenectady*. This place lies sixteen miles west of Albany.

They came in the dead of night: it was a cold and piercing night. The snow was deep, and still it was snowing fast; the people were all asleep. The place was burnt; sixty of the inhabitants were slain; and many who escaped were frozen to death.

7. This war ended in 1697.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did the Pequot war end? What is said of the state of the English people after this? Did peace last long? What was the war called which now succeeded? What year did it begin?

2. Who was William? Who was Louis XIV? Against whom did Louis declare war?

3. What people in America were subjects of King William? What people were subjects of King Louis?

4. After war was declared, what order did Louis send to his people in Canada?

5. How long did this war last? Who fought with the French? When did they come down from Canada? What did they do?

6. What place did they attack in February? Which way is Schenectady from Albany? How many miles? Was it a clear, or a stormy night? Were the inhabitants asleep or awake? What became of the place? How many of the people were killed? What befel many others?

7. When did the war end?

STORY.

1. King William's war ended in 1697. In the winter of that year a sad event took place, and to that my story relates.

2. There lived at Haverhill, in Massachusetts, a *Mr. Dustan.* He had a wife and eight children. They were all small. One was a little babe only a week old; and Mrs. Dustan was still sick.

3. One day, Mr. Dustan, while in the field at work, saw a party of Indians crossing the field, towards his house. He mounted his horse, and on reaching the house, took his little children and put them in the road, and told them to run, and he would soon follow.

4. By this time the Indians had arrived. He was obliged to leave Mrs. Dustan and the babe, and re-mounting his horse, he fled. He soon came up with his little children, though they ran as fast as they were able. He looked back, and some of the Indians were coming—what should he do?

5. For a moment, he thought that he would take up the little boy or girl that he *loved best*, and flee. But which should he choose? He loved them all; and he could not choose. He told them to run fast, and he would try to check the Indians.

6. He stopped his horse, and the children fled. He loaded his gun. The Indians soon came up. He fired, and again he fled. The Indians fired, but the balls touched him not, and touched not the children. God preserved them.

7. Again Mr. Dustan halted, and again loaded his gun;

and when the Indians came up, he fired, and they fired also. But the same kind Providence protected him; and, at length, he and all his little children safely reached a house, and the Indians went back.

8. I wish I could add, that Mrs. Dustan and her little babe were safe; but, it was not so. The babe was killed, and its poor mother, though sick, the savages compelled to travel, weak as she was, one hundred and fifty miles.

9. She now expected to be killed. But, one night, while the Indians were asleep, she made her escape, with two other prisoners. A long and dreary wilderness lay before them, which they traveresd with much toil; but, at length, they reached Haverhill. She found that her house was burned, but her husband was spared, and her seven little children.

10. The meeting between the mother and the children, I shall not attempt to describe. I dare say that they flocked about her; and I dare say, too, that each one imprinted a kiss upon her cheek, and each was kissed many a time in return.

11. How thankful should children be, at the present day, that there are no Indians to injure them, either by night or by day. It is God who causes them to see better days, and Him they should love and serve.

Massacre and burning at Deerfield, by the Indians. p. 52.

LESSON VIII.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

1. QUEEN Anne ascended the throne of England in 1702. That year, war was again declared between France and England. It was called "*Queen Anne's war.*" And now the French in Canada, and the English colonies in America, were again engaged against each other.

2. The Indians in Canada assisted the French,

and often came down with them upon the English, as they had done during King William's war. Several towns were burned, and much alarm and distress were caused.

3. The colonies which suffered the most, during this war, were those of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

4. This war ended in 1713. It had lasted eleven years; but, like most other wars, little good was done by it.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Queen Anne ascend the throne of England? In what year was war declared between France and England? What was this war called? What people in America were now engaged against each other?

2. Who assisted the French in this war? In what manner did the French and Indians treat the English?

3. Which colonies suffered the most?

4. When did the war end? How long had it lasted? What good had it brought to pass?

STORY.

1. My story must again be a sad one.

2. In the winter of 1704, three hundred French and Indians came into Deerfield, in Massachusetts. It was in

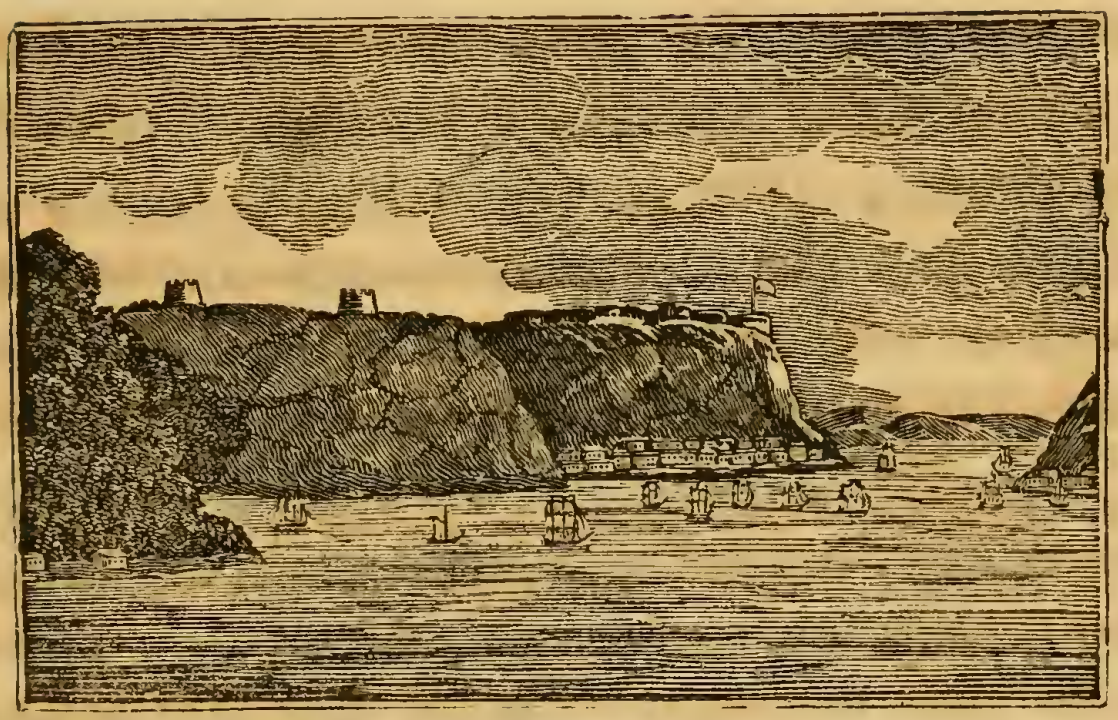
the dead of night. The inhabitants were asleep. Some persons had been set to keep watch; but they were asleep also.

3. At length, the Indians and French approached the house of Mr. Williams. He was the minister of Deerfield. They broke open his door — seized him — bound him — and kept him standing in the cold an hour, without his clothes.

4. Next, they killed two of his children, and a servant of his family. Other savages had set fire to the town, and the flames were now rolling upward from every quarter. But one house was left standing, and in that the marks of the bullets might be seen for many years after.

5. Forty-seven persons were killed, and one hundred taken into captivity. Among the latter were Mr. Williams and his family. The next day, Mrs. Williams was killed in sight of her husband, and seventeen others shared a similar fate before the party reached Canada.

6. Mr. Williams was kept a prisoner for two years. At the end of this time, he was permitted to return to Deerfield, with fifty-seven of his people. After this, he preached for twelve years; and, at length, went to his grave in peace.



View of Quebec. p. 57.

LESSON IX.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

1. Queen Anne's war, I said, ended in 1713. From this date, we shall pass rapidly on to the year 1756. In this latter year, the "*French and Indian*" war began.

2. Between these two wars, was a period of forty-two years; and, during this time, the English colonies in America flourished. The inha-

bitants increased; agriculture was improved; commerce was extended; but manufactures did not flourish. The people in England were unwilling that the Americans should manufacture cloth or hats, and scarcely any thing else; because they wished the Americans to purchase of them. Still the colonies flourished. In 1756, the thirteen colonies contained more than a million of inhabitants.

3. This year the French and Indian war began. On the other side of the Atlantic, the war was carried on between England and France. In America, it was carried on between the English colonies, and the French and Indians in Canada.

4. This was an important war. In former wars, the English colonies had found it enough to defend their own territory. In this war, they sent troops to Canada to attack the French there.

The English troops amounted to eight thousand. They were commanded by General Wolfe.

5. The French troops were commanded by General Montcalm. Sept. 13th, 1759, the two armies met near Quebec. A bloody battle ensued. General Wolfe was killed. General Montcalm was wounded, in consequence of which he died. The English were victorious. The city of Quebec fell into the hands of the English.

6. This led the way to further success. All Canada was conquered; and since that time, this part of America has been owned by the King of England. The war ended in 1763. It had lasted nearly seven years.

7. During this war, the English colonists proved themselves to be a brave people. They spent much money, and at the close of the war they found themselves poor. They were not

well treated by England. It was, after all, *her* war, and she ought to have paid them back the money which they had spent: but she would not do it, and they could not help themselves, because they had no power to compel her to do them justice.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Queen Anne's war end? When did the French and Indian war begin?

2. How long was it between these two wars? What was the state of the English colonies during this period? What is said of their increase? What of agriculture? What of commerce? What of manufactures? Why were the people of England unwilling that the Americans should manufacture for themselves? How many inhabitants did the colonies contain in 1756?

3. When did the war begin? Between whom was the war carried on, on the other side of the Atlantic? In America, between whom?

4. In former wars, what had the English colonies found it enough for themselves to do? In this war, where did they send troops? What number? Who commanded them?

5. Who commanded the French troops? When did the two armies meet? Near what place? What ensued? Who was killed? Who was wounded? What became of General Montcalm? Who were victorious? What city was taken? By whom?

6. To what did this lead? What country was conquered? By whom has it been since owned? When did this war end? How long had it lasted?

7. During this war, what did the English colonies prove themselves to be? What did they spend? What is said of them at the close of the war? Were they well treated by England? What ought she to have done? Did she pay them? Why could not they help themselves?

STORY.

1. The capture of Quebec, my pupils should know, was an *important* and *wonderful* event.

2. I will first tell them why it was important. It was important, because it may be said to have put an end to the war. The whole of Canada soon fell into the power of the English.

3. It was important, too, because it put an end to a long course of bloody wars. The English colonies had suffered greatly from the French and Indians, during the wars of King William and Queen Anne; and now, during the French and Indian war. But they had no more to fear, now that Canada belonged to the English.

4. The capture of Quebec was also a wonderful event, because it was thought impossible to take it. And I think you will say, that General Wolfe and his troops were bold and brave men to have attempted it.

5. At the beginning of the lesson is a view of Quebec, as you would see it, were you sailing towards it down the river St. Lawrence. Look back at the picture, and I will explain how the city was taken by the English.

6. You see by the picture, that the upper part of Quebec is built on a high bank. From the level of the water

to the highest point, it is three hundred and forty-five feet. General Wolfe well knew that he could not capture the place, unless he could succeed in reaching these heights.

7. On the twelfth of September — this was in the year 1759 — one hour after midnight, he put his troops on board some boats, and directed his course to a cove, or small bay, into which you see a vessel is entering. The boats entered this cove, which is now called "Wolfe's Cove;" and here, under the precipice, they landed, a mile and a half above the city.

8. Even here the precipice was nearly two hundred feet high, and quite steep. Yet, steep and rugged as it was, Wolfe led his army up, and formed them on the plains above, within sight of the city. These plains are called the "*Plains of Abraham.*" The towers which you see have been built since that time, and are called the "*Martello Towers.*"

9. Here, on this plain, the army of Wolfe and the army of Montcalm met. They were nearly equal in numbers, and together amounted to ten thousand men.

10. The battle was desperate and bloody. Early in the action, General Wolfe was wounded in the wrist, and

soon after another bullet entered near his thigh, and a third followed, which pierced his breast. He sunk upon the shoulder of a soldier, and was soon in the agonies of death. At this moment, the shout of "They fly! they fly!" was heard. For a moment, he raised himself, and eagerly asked, "Who fly?" and being told it was the French, he said, "I die contented!"

11. The battle now went on. The French fled, and were slaughtered by hundreds, with the bayonet and broad sword. The brave Montcalm was mortally wounded; and the arms of the English were completely victorious.

The inhabitants of Boston hanging the Tory image. p. 64.

LESSON X.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—STAMP ACT.

1. THE "*War of the Revolution*" began in 1775. It is so called, because it ended in the *Independence of America.*

2. Until this time, the colonies in America were subject to the King of England. The country was settled by his subjects, and it was

considered right, therefore, that he should govern it.

3. This, the colonists were willing he should do, so long as his laws were just and good. They had come from England, and they loved the English people, and they respected the King, who was then George III.

4. But neither the King, nor the people in England, loved the Americans as much. They were at that time jealous of them. They feared that at some future time the Americans would become rich and powerful, and wish to separate from them.

5. The Americans were, indeed, prospering. They now amounted to more than three millions of people. The statesmen in England said, they were growing too fast; they would soon become proud and independent. Something must be done to keep them in check.

6. At length, it was resolved to *tax* the Americans. This would take away their money, and keep them poor. The first tax was imposed in 1764. In that year, it was ordered that the Americans should pay a certain sum on all the sugar, indigo, coffee, &c. which should be taken from England to use in America.

7. In 1765, the English Parliament went still farther, and passed an act, called the "*Stamp Act;*" that is, a duty, or tax, on every piece of paper used for notes, deeds, wills, &c. It was called the "Stamp Act," because each piece of paper had a stamp upon it, representing a crown.

8. This act was very odious to the Americans. They thought it unjust; and they resolved not to submit to it.

9. The next year, 1766, the act was repealed.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did the war of the Revolution begin? Why was it so called?
2. Until this time, to whom were the colonists in America subject? By whom had the country been settled? What right had the King, therefore?
3. How long were the colonists willing the King should govern them? How did they regard the English people? How the King? Who *was* the King?
4. How did the King and people in England regard the Americans? What did they fear?
5. Were the Americans prosperous? What was their number? What did the statesmen of England say?
6. What did they resolve to do? In what year was this? What was ordered this year? What act was passed in 1765? What was meant by the stamp act? Why was it so called?
8. What did the Americans think of this act? What did they resolve about it?
9. When was the act repealed?

STORY

1. I have told you how odious and unjust the Americans thought the stamp act was: and it *was* unjust. The people in England had no right to take money from the Americans, in this manner.

2. When the day arrived, on which the stamp act was to take effect, the people in many parts of America met together, to express, in one manner and another, how much they disliked it.

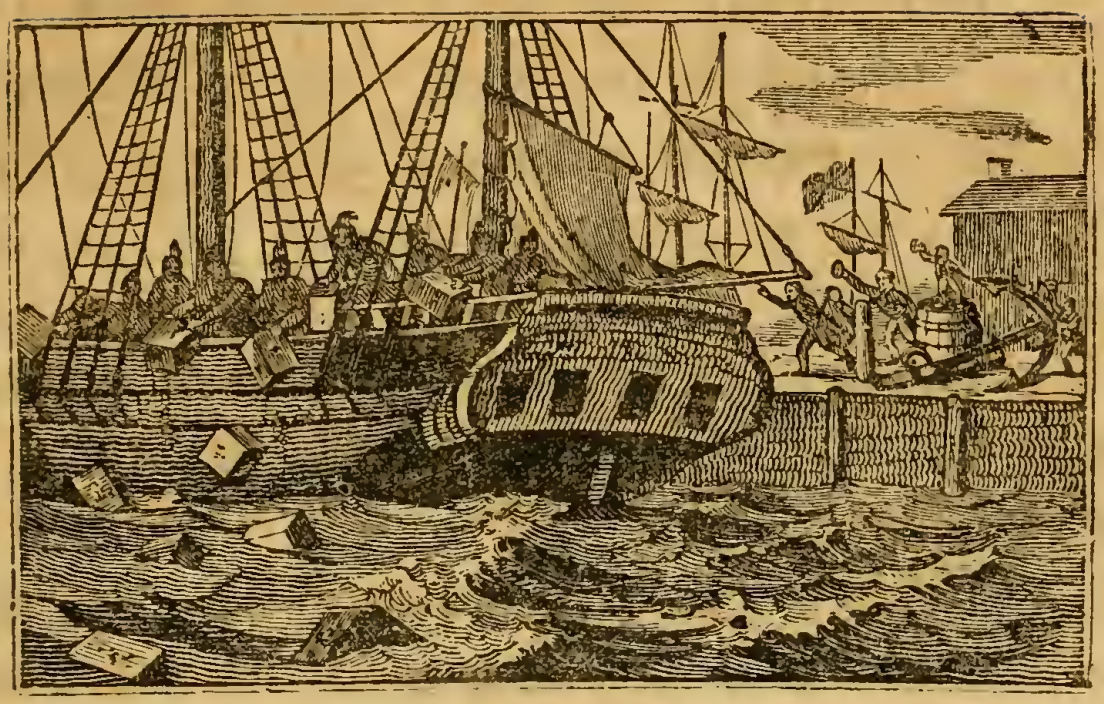
3. I will tell you what took place in Boston. On that morning, all the bells of the city were tolled, as if for a funeral. The merchants closed their stores, and the me-

chanics their shops. During the day, the people met in great numbers, and formed the image of a man. This image represented a *tory*. A tory was one who took part with England. Those who took part against England, and against the stamp act, were called *whigs*.

4. When they had formed this image, they dressed it in clothes, and put a hat upon it, and raised it upon a pole.

5. They then carried it about the streets, and huzzaed, swinging their hats, and throwing stones. At length, they hung it upon a gallows.

6. The people in England heard how the Americans felt, and how they acted; and the King and Parliament thought best to repeal the act. In this they did wisely.



The Bostonians throwing the Tea overboard. p. 66.

LESSON XI.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—DESTRUCTION OF TEA.

1. The stamp act was repealed, as I said, in 1766. This filled the Americans with joy. They thought the King and Parliament would tax them no more.

2. But they mistook. Not long after, the Parliament taxed them again, in another way.

They laid a tax on glass, paper, and *tea.* Several cargoes of tea were sent to America. But the Americans resolved, that they would buy none, because they would not pay the *tax* laid upon it.

3. One cargo of this tea was sent to Boston. On its arrival, the people resolved that it should not even be landed. To prevent the landing, several persons assembled at the wharf, dressed like *Mohawk Indians;* and, going on board the ship, they took three hundred and forty-two chests of tea—the whole cargo—and *pitched it into the sea.* This was in the year 1773.

QUESTIONS.

1. When was the stamp act repealed? How did the Americans feel about it? What did they now think?

2. Did they think right? What did the King and Parliament soon after do? What articles did they tax? What did the people resolve about the tea sent over? Why?

3. To what place was one of the cargoes sent? When it arrived, what did the people resolve? What did they do with the tea? How were they dressed, who threw the tea overboard? How many chests were thrown into the water? In what year was this?

STORY.

1. The destruction of the tea, about which I have told you, was a bold affair. It was an act of *open opposition* to the King and Parliament. Had the persons concerned in pitching it into the ocean been discovered, they would have come to harm. But each one kept his own secret, and that of his neighbour.

2. It was an act, too, of some *self-denial.* It was good tea, no doubt; and "*a good cup of tea*" of an afternoon, every one knows, is quite refreshing. At that day, tea was not as common as now; and, when *first* brought to America, some persons, it is said, not knowing how to use it, *fried* it; but the proper mode of using it was soon discovered, and it became quite fashionable.

3. Tea-lovers would regret the loss of so much tea. But, then, their patriotism was stronger than their appetite. They would not drink tea, if they must be *slaves:* "No," said they—said all; "give us freedom, with only a cup of cold water."

4. Of the whole cargo, not a single chest—not even a *pound,* was saved. A small *phial* of it only was preserved, and that has been kept quite choice, and is now somewhere in Boston. A hundred years hence, what a curiosity it will be.

5. The above phial of tea was preserved in the following

way: one of the persons who assisted in pitching the cargo into the ocean, found, on his return home, his *shoes* filled with it. This he put into a phial, sealed it, and so much has been preserved.

6. Another person present *designed* to save some, and filled one of his coat pockets. A companion near by saw what he was about, but said nothing. By and by, when the cargo was safely overboard, this person came softly up behind the other, and taking hold of the skirt of his coat, cut it off, and threw it into the sea.

7. One of the chests thrown overboard happened not to break. Whether it was *vexed* at the treatment it had received in Boston, I shall not undertake to say. It soon *cleared* out of the harbour, and *coasting* along, floated into Dorchester. But here it was still worse treated. On its arrival, it was seized by some of the inhabitants, who carried it into the centre of the town, where, assembling a multitude of people, it was publicly *burned.*

8. Now, what sort of people do you think the people of the Revolution were? Who were ever bolder, or more self-denying? The destruction of a cargo of tea, under some circumstances, would have been a small affair: the destruction of *that* cargo was an enterprise of great daring, and will tell well a thousand years to come.

Mr. Wheeler saving the public flour from destruction. p. 73.

LESSON XII.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—BATTLE OF LEXINGTON

1. The destruction of the tea at Boston and other places, sorely vexed the people in England; and the King and Parliament sent ten thousand soldiers to America, to make the people here behave better.

2. The same year, men were sent from the eleven colonies to Philadelphia, to consult what

should be done. This was called the "Continental Congress." They agreed that no more goods should be brought from England, and none sent thither, until the King should treat the Americans more justly.

3. I must say a few things about this Congress. It was the first general Congress ever held in America. The men who composed it were distinguished for their courage and wisdom. I will add some verses about them, which were written by Judge Trumbull. You must learn them;—they are very beautiful. If you do not now understand them, you will, when you are older.

"Now meet the fathers of the western clime,—
Nor names more noble graced the rolls of fame
When Spartan firmness braved the wrecks of time,
Or Latian virtue fann'd th' heroic flame.

"Not deeper thought th' immortal sage inspired,
On Solon's* lips when Grecian Senates hung;
Nor manlier eloquence the bosom fired,
When genius thundered from the Athenian† tongue."

* A distinguished Grecian lawgiver. † Demosthenes, an eloquent orator of Athens

4. The English soldiers sent to America were stationed at Boston They were commanded by General Gage.

5. The Americans had stored some provisions, powder, and ball, at Concord, eighteen miles north of Boston. These, General Gage determined to destroy. For this purpose, he sent eight hundred soldiers to Concord. These troops were commanded by Major Pitcairn, an English officer.

6. On reaching *Lexington*, on their way to Concord, some American people, inhabitants of Lexington, were seen standing near the meeting house, with their guns. Major Pitcairn, riding up to them, insultingly told them "to disperse;" and when they would not disperse, he ordered his soldiers to fire, and eight were killed, and others wounded.

7. This is called the "*battle of Lexington*

The blood here shed, was the first blood shed in the war of the revolution. The battle took place April 19th, 1775. The war, from this time, began.

QUESTIONS.

1. How did the people in England feel about the destruction of the tea? How many soldiers were sent to America? For what purpose? In what year was this?

2. In what year did the Continental Congress meet? How many colonies sent delegates? Where did they meet? What did they agree upon?

3. What is said of this Congress? For what were the men who composed it, distinguished? Can you repeat the verses written by Judge Trumbull about them?

4. Where were the English soldiers sent to America, stationed? Who commanded them?

5. Where had the Americans placed provisions, powder, and ball? Which way is Concord from Boston? How many miles? How many soldiers did General Gage send to destroy the provisions, powder, &c.? Who commanded them? Who was Major Pitcairn?

6. At what place did they meet some of the Americans with guns? What did Major Pitcairn bid these people do? Did they obey? What did he then bid his soldiers do? How many were killed?

7. What was this battle called? What is said of the blood here shed? In what year did this take place? In what month? On what day? When did the war begin?

STORY.

1. The English soldiers, after the battle of Lexington, proceeded to Concord, and there threw five hundred pounds of ball into the river and wells. They also destroyed about

sixty barrels of flour. A considerable quantity of flour was saved by a Mr. Wheeler. The flour was stored in his barn. Some of it was *his own;* the rest of it belonged to the public.

2. The British officers and soldiers, after searching several stores and barns, came to the barn of Mr. Wheeler. It was locked. A British officer told him to get the key and open it. He did so: when, lo! a large number of barrels of flour were in sight. The officer called his soldiers to come and destroy them.

3. "Sir," said Mr. Wheeler, putting his hand on to a barrel, "This is *my* flour. I am a miller, sir. Yonder, stands my mill. I get my living by it. In the winter, I grind a great deal of grain, and get it ready for the market in the spring. This," pointing to one barrel, "is the flour of wheat; this," pointing to another, "is the flour of corn; this is the flour of rye. This," putting his hand on to his *own* casks, "is *my* flour, this is *my* wheat, this is *my* rye." He told the truth: the barrels upon which he put his hand, *were* his. The officer thought they were *all* his. Mr. Wheeler was under no obligation to undeceive him. What he said was the truth: this was right.

4. "Well," said the officer, "we do not intend to injure

private proverty." Upon this, he turned and went out, leaving many barrels belonging to the public, untouched.

5. I must add a word more about the battle of Lexington. The news of this battle spread. The country was filled with alarm and indignation. War was now certain. Hundreds shouldered their muskets round the country, and hastened to Boston, to assist in defending the country.

6. Every true American was filled with zeal. The conduct of *General Putnam* may serve as an example of the ardour which was felt. He lived at Pomfret, in Connecticut, one hundred miles from Boston. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Pomfret, he was ploughing in his field. He left his plough in the very furrow where it was, when the story was told him. Without changing his clothes, he mounted his horse, and, in a single day, was in the neighborhood of Boston. This was the same General Putnam, who once showed so much courage in killing a wolf.

The inhabitants of New York pulling down the statue of George III. p. 79.

LESSON XIII.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.—BUNKER HILL—GENERAL WASHINGTON—INDEPENDENCE.

1. THE battle of Lexington was fought, as I told you, April 19th, 1775. On the 17th of June, another battle was fought. This is called the "*Battle of Bunker Hill.*" Bunker Hill is in the vicinity of Boston.

2. This was a hard fought battle. The Americans had only one hundred and fifteen killed,

and three hundred wounded. The British had more than two hundred killed, and more than eight hundred wounded. This was a great difference; but the Americans did not fire till the British were close at hand, and then they took good aim. General Putnam told the American soldiers how to manage. "Powder and ball are scarce," said he, "and you must not *waste* them. Don't fire till you can see the *whites* of their eyes—fire *low*—fire at their *waistbands*. You are all marksmen," said he; "you could kill a squirrel at a hundred yards. Take good aim—pick off the *handsome coats*. This they did, and the enemy fell by scores.

3. At length, however, the Americans were obliged to retreat, because they had used all their powder and ball. The battle showed the British what Yankees could do.

4. On the 2d of July, General Washington

arrived at Cambridge, near Boston, and took command of the American army. He was appointed commander-in-chief by the Continental Congress. He proved to be a great general, and was afterwards called the "Father of his country."

5. The next year, 1776, on the 4th day of July, the thirteen American colonies were declared "free and independent." This declaration was made by the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia. Mr. Jefferson, afterwards President of the United States, wrote the declaration. All the members of Congress signed it. This was a great event, because it declared to the world, that the Americans thought they ought to be free. It also showed their determination to be free and independent.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did the battle of Lexington occur? When the battle of Bunker Hill? Where is Bunker Hill?

2. How many Americans were killed in this battle? How many were wounded? How many of the British were killed? How many wounded? What did General Putnam tell the American soldiers?

3. Why were the Americans obliged to retreat? What did this battle show?

4. When did General Washington take command of the American army? Who appointed him commander-in-chief? What did he prove to be? What was he afterwards called?

5. When were the American colonies declared to be free and independent? By whom? Who wrote the Declaration? Who signed it? Why was this a great event?

STORY.

1. The 4th of July, every child knows, is called "*Independence Day.*" It is a great day, in almost every town in the United States. No wonder it should be thought a great day — no wonder every one should rejoice — because, on that day, in 1776, the Americans declared that George III. the King of England, should rule over them no more.

2. It was a bold act to declare the colonies free and independent. Had those who signed the declaration been taken by the British, they would have been hung. This they well knew. But they were brave and steadfast men. They loved their country, and were willing to hazard their lives for her good.

3. After they had signed the declaration, it was printed, and thousands of copies were sent abroad, into every part

of the country. Great rejoicings took place every where—all the bells were rung, in token of joy—cannon were fired, and large bonfires were kindled.

4. I must tell you what the people in New York did. In a certain spot, in that city, there stood a large statue, or representation, of King George III. It was made of lead. In one hand, he held a sceptre, or a kind of sword; and on his head, he wore a crown.

5. When the news of the Declaration of Independence reached the city, a great multitude were seen running to this statue. The cry was heard from a hundred voices, "Down with it—down with it!" and soon a rope was placed about its neck, and the leaden King George "came tumbling down."

5. I shall only add, that when the statue was fairly down, it was cut to pieces, and converted into musket balls, to kill the soldiers whom his majesty had sent over to fight the Americans.

The English officer questioning Mrs. Darrah. p. 85.

LESSON XIV.

RETREAT OF WASHINGTON—BATTLES OF TRENTON, BRANDYWINE, AND GERMANTOWN.

1. Congress declared the colonies free and independent July 4th, 1776. The war, however, lasted for several years; and, during this period, the Americans contended nobly to effect their independence, and to drive the British from the country.

2. But *now*, a deep gloom overspread the land. This was in the fall of 1776. General Washington's army was reduced to three thousand men. He was obliged to retreat from Long Island into New Jersey, and afterwards into Pennsylvania. During this retreat, the army suffered the greatest hardships. The soldiers had poor provisions; and not enough even of them. They had few blankets, and few shoes. The ground over which they passed was often stained with their blood.

3. In December, however, the prospect brightened. General Washington and his army returned into New Jersey, and there fought the "*battle of Trenton.*" In this battle, the Americans took a thousand prisoners. These prisoners were "Hessians." They came from a place called Hesse, in Germany.

4. The next year—that is, in 1777,—in Sep-

tember, was fought the "*battle of Brandywine,*" in Delaware. Another battle was fought in October. This was the "*battle of Germantown,*" six miles from Philadelphia. In both these battles the Americans lost ground.

5. The season was now growing late. After the battle of Germantown, the British army retired to Philadelphia, where they spent the winter. The American army passed the winter, fifteen miles from Philadelphia.

6. This was a trying winter for the American army. Three thousand were sick, at one time. Once, they were in danger of famine. The soldiers were obliged to lie in their tents, without blankets; and to walk in the snow, and on frozen ground, without shoes.

QUESTIONS.

1. When was independence declared? Did the war continue after this? Why did the Americans fight?

2. What is said of the state of things in the fall of 1776? To what number was the American army reduced? Where was General Washington obliged to retreat? Did the army suffer? For what?

3. When did things become brighter? What battle was fought? How many prisoners were taken by the Americans? What were they called? From what country did they come?

4. When was the battle of Brandywine fought? Where is Brandywine? When the battle of Germantown? Where is Germantown? What was the success of the Americans in these battles?

5. Where did the British army spend the winter? Where the American army?

6. What is said of the American army this winter? How many were sick at one time? Of what were they in danger? From what other causes did they suffer?

STORY.

1. I will now tell you a story about *Lydia Darrah.* She and her husband, whose name was William, lived in Philadelphia.

2. At the time the event happened, which I am about to relate, the British army was in Philadelphia. The American army was encamped a short distance from it.

3. A British officer lodged in the house of William and Lydia Darrah. One day the officer told Lydia that he expected two other officers to make him a visit that evening—that they would stay late—that she and her family might all go to bed; and that when the officers were going away, he would call her to let them out.

4. In the evening the officers came. Lydia sent all her family early to bed. But she could not sleep herself. She felt anxious, and suspected mischief. She could not help listening.

5. The officers were talking about attacking General Washington and his army, by surprise, two nights from that time. She heard this, went down, and flung herself upon the bed. The officer some time after called; but she did not come. A second and a third time he called, and each time louder, for he thought she was asleep. A length he descended, and knocked at her door, soon after which she came, unbarred the door of the hall, and the officers went away.

6. She now felt distressed. What should she do. She durst not tell the secret to any one, not even to her husband. The next day her plan was formed. The family were in want of flour; so she told William that *she* would go and get some. William said no, that *he* would go. But Lydia wished so much to go, that he consented; and yet he thought it strange that his wife should wish to go and purchase flour.

7. Lydia, now taking a bag, went to General Howe, the chief general of the British army, and told him she wished to go to a certain mill, out of the city, to buy some flour, and asked him to give her leave to pass the British troops. This he readily did.

8. When she reached the mill, she left her bag, and hastened forward, till she saw an American officer. "Sir."

said she, "I wish to tell you a secret. And then she told what she had heard the British officers say. "Go to General Washington," said she; "tell it to him, and bid him be ready for the enemy. But don't betray *me*."

9. Lydia now returned to the mill, took her flour and reached home in safety. The night appointed for the expedition arrived. The British troops were silently marched out of the city, and went to attack the American army. On their arrival, General Washington was prepared! Every cannon was loaded, and the troops marshalled for battle. The British were afraid to attack him, and returned to Philadelphia.

10. The evening after their return, the British officer called Lydia to his room, and with some sternness said, "Lydia, we have been betrayed!"

11. "*Betrayed*, sir!" exclaimed she, with seeming surprise, "who could betray you?" "I know not who it was," replied the officer — his keen eye settling steadily upon the modest countenance of Lydia — "some of your family, perhaps?"

12. "Sir," said Lydia, "you bid me send them all early to bed, and I obeyed you." "Are you sure that no one of them was up? *You* were asleep, I well know; for I had

to call several times, and even to knock at your door, before I could awake you. But your family—"

13. 'Sir,' said Lydia, 'I assure you that they were all asleep—I am certain for I sent them all early to bed, as you told me.'

14. "Well," said the officer, "I don't know who betrayed us—but this I know, that we found General Washington prepared to receive us; and we have marched back, like a parcel of fools."

General Putnam escaping down the stone steps at Horseneck. p. 90.

LESSON XV.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.—BATTLE OF SARATOGA—MONMOUTH—BURNING OF FAIRFIELD.

1. I WILL now tell you of an event which spread great joy throughout America. This was the "*battle of Saratoga.*" Saratoga lies north of Albany, in the state of New York. A part of the American army was near this place. It was commanded by General Gates.

2. Towards this place, a British army came from Canada. It was commanded by General Burgoyne. Here, in October, 1777, these two armies met. A battle ensued. The Americans were victorious. The whole British army surrendered, and became prisoners. They amounted to five thousand and seven hundred men. This surrender was a joyful event. It took place on the seventeenth day of the month.

3. The next year, 1778, in June, was fought the "*battle of Monmouth.*" Monmouth lies sixty four miles from Philadelphia. It was a severe contest. The day was so hot that the tongues of the soldiers swelled out of their mouths. In this battle, the Americans gained some advantage.

4. In the following year, 1779, a party of British came into Connecticut, and plundered *New Haven*, where Yale College is situated. They

burned *Fairfield* and *Norwalk*, and some other places. Fairfield was burned just at evening. A thunder storm came up at the same time, and added greatly to the horrors of the scene.

QUESTIONS.

1. What event spread great joy through America? Where does Saratoga lie? Who commanded this part of the American army?
2. From what place did the British army come? Who commanded them? When did the two armies meet? What ensued? Who were victorious? Who surrendered? How many surrendered? On what day did this take place?
3. In what year was the battle of Monmouth fought? What month? How far is Monmouth from Philadelphia? What is said of the day on which this battle was fought? Who gained the advantage?
4. When did a party of the British come into Connecticut? What city did they plunder? What town did they burn? At what time in the day was Fairfield burned? What circumstance added to the horrors of the scene?

STORY.

1. I will now tell you two stories—one about *General Putnam*, and the other about *General Washington.*

2. Soon after the British burned Norwalk, they marched to Horseneck. This place lies on Long Island Sound, about thirty miles from New York. General Putnam was stationed at Horseneck, with one hundred and fifty men, and two cannon. The British amounted to fifteen hundred men.

3. General Putnam was a bold man. He placed his cannon on a hill, near the meeting-house; and as the British advanced, the cannon were fired. At length, the enemy came so near that he told his men to escape into a swamp near by.

4. He himself was on horseback. It seemed impossible that he should escape. The hill was so steep, that no horse could go down it, except in the direction in which the British were approaching.

5. Putnam bethought himself. He had but a moment to think. He saw some stone steps. There were one hundred of them. The people had laid them, in order to ascend the hill to the meeting-house.

6. It is life or death, thought Putnam, and down he rode. On came the British. They were sure of him. But when they arrived at the spot, they saw Putnam galloping at a distance from the hill. They were afraid to follow down the steps—they sent some bullets after him; but one, however, touched him, and that one went only through his hat.

7. My other story is about General Washington. What I shall relate happened, I believe, at a time when a part of the American army was at West Point. West Point lies on the Hudson, sixty miles above New York.

8. Not far from this place, a gentleman lived, whom General Washington frequently visited. He had been a tory; but *now* pretended to be a real friend to America.

9. One day, General Washington was at his house. "Will you do me the favour, General," said he, "to dine with me to-morrow afternoon?" "With all my heart," said General Washington. "Come at two," said he; "please be punctual; and for once, General, leave your guard at home: come like a real friend."

10. The next day, at *one o'clock*, General Washington mounted his horse, and, taking a bye road, in half an hour came to the house. The gentleman was glad to see him. "You are quite punctual," said he—"and all alone?" "Yes," replied the General, "no one with me."

11. Dinner was not yet ready. General Washington and the gentleman took a walk abroad. At some distance, they saw a party of horseman approaching. "What can this mean?" asked Washington. The troop came nearer —they were dressed in *British* uniform. "Bless me!" said Washington, "what can this mean?" at the same time looking at his friend.

12. "Oh!" said the gentleman, "they seem to be a party of light horse. I believe they are *British;* but they pro-

bably mean no harm." General Washington stood calm and collected. In a few minutes they came up, and the party dismounted.

13. As they approached, the gentleman stepped up to General Washington, and tapping him on the shoulder, said, "*General, you are my prisoner.*" "No!" said General Washington—"*you are mine.* These, sir, are *my* men. I directed them to put on *British* uniform—I directed them to be here *before your party arrived.* You are *my* prisoner. And now soldiers," said he, "take this *false friend* to the American camp."

14. He *was* accordingly taken to the American camp. But General Washington humanely forgave him, and released him, upon condition that he should leave the country for ever.

15. I shall only add, that this man had been bribed to act the part he did, by the promise of an immense sum of money. General Washington suspected mischief, by his being requested to come *precisely at two o'clock*, and to come *without his guard.* Who this gentleman was, I know not, but the story, it is believed, is true.

Capture of Major Andre. p. 97.

LESSON XVI.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.—BATTLE OF CAMDEN—FRENCH FLEET—ARNOLD'S CONSPIRACY.

1. We shall now hasten rapidly to the conclusion of the war. After the year 1779, the principal theatre of the war was in the *southern* colonies.

2. In August, 1780, occurred the "*battle of Camden,*" in South Carolina. Camden lies

one hundred and twenty miles north-west from Charleston. It was a bloody battle, and very distressing to the Americans.

3. A short time before the battle of Camden, a party of British entered *New Jersey*, and wickedly burned several villages. At one place, called "*Connecticut Farms*," a British soldier walked up to the windows of the minister's house and shot his wife in the midst of her little family.

4. In July, an encouraging event occurred. This was the arrival in Rhode Island of a fleet of men-of-war from France, with six thousand French soldiers, to help the Americans in the war

5. The next month, September, a very base plot was discovered, which came well nigh ruining America. This was no other than a plan to deliver *West Point* into the hands of the British.

This plan was formed by *General Arnold*, who commanded at West Point, and Major Andre, a British officer. But General Washington discovered the plot, and defeated it. Arnold escaped; but Andre was taken, and hung as a spy. Arnold was a traitor, and for ever disgraced his name

QUESTIONS.

1. After the year 1779, where was the war chiefly carried on?
2. In what year did the battle of Camden occur? In what state is Camden? How far from Charleston? Which way? What is said of this battle?
3. What is said of a party of British, who entered New Jersey, a little before the battle of Camden? What took place at Connecticut Farms?
4. What force arrived in America in July, to help on the war? How many men came from France?
5. What plot was discovered in September? What was the design of this plot? Who formed it? Who discovered and defeated it? What became of Arnold? What of Andre? What was Arnold?

STORY.

1. You will like to hear more about General Arnold and Major Andre.

2. General Arnold, I told you, was in command of West Point. an important fortress on Hudson river, sixty miles

above New York. The importance of this post the British well understood, and secretly offered Arnold thirty thousand pounds sterling to deliver it into their hands.

3. But could an American officer, an American *patriot*, be bribed? Arnold was no patriot. He had conducted improperly some time before, and, by order of a court-martial, General Washington had reprimanded him. This he so much resented, that in anger he left the army, and determined upon revenge.

4. At length, he *pretended* to regret his conduct; he said he wished to serve his country — he wished to show his patriotism; and he begged that he might have the command of West Point.

5. This was all *pretence*. His heart was black, his intentions base. General Washington suspected him not — no one suspected his object; and the command of West Point was given to him.

6. No sooner had he taken the command of this post, than he wrote to the British general in New York, to send some one, with whom he might arrange matters to deliver it up.

7. The British general revealed the secret to Major Andre, a young officer in the British army, who sailed up the

river in a sloop of war, called the *Vulture.* On his arrival near West Point, he and Arnold had an interview, under cover of night, and there did the infamous American general agree to deliver up the fortress—*there* plotted the ruin of his country.

8. A merciful Providence, however, defeated the plan. Andre attempted to return to New York by land; on the way, he was seized by three American soldiers, to whom he offered all he had to be released. But they were not to be bribed. They took him to an American officer in the neighborhood, and by him he was delivered to Washington.

9. Andre was in the morning of life—"fair, graceful, and accomplished." But for this *one* deed of infamy, his character was without reproach. It was painful for the court-martial which tried him, to condemn him; but he was a *spy*, and they felt obliged by their oath to pronounce him guilty. It was painful for Washington to sign his death-warrant—but this *duty* required.

10. That was a sorrowful day throughout the American camp, when Andre was hung. But, according to the rules of war, it could not be otherwise. It would not do to pardon him: all knew this—all felt it; yet many were the tears which were shed by officers and soldiers when the

noble and manly form of Andre ascended the scaffold to be hung.

11. Had it been *Arnold*, no tears would have been shed. But a mysterious Providence suffered that guilty man to escape. He fled to New-York, and entered the British service to fight against his country.

12. Before Andre's death, Washington was bent on taking Arnold; and could he effect this, he might, perhaps, secure the pardon of the former.

13. Arnold, I said, was in New-York. Washington thought of a plan, and when he had matured it, he sent for an officer by the name of Major Lee.

14. "Lee," said he, as that officer entered, "read these papers — they will inform you of a plan, by which I hope to take Arnold, and save Andre." When Major Lee had finished reading the papers, Washington inquired, "Do you know a man who is qualified — one who can be trusted?"

15. Lee thought, and replied, he did. His name was *Champe* — he was a sergeant — he was honest, and brave, and persevering. "Well," said Washington, "go and tell him the plan — tell him of the trust reposed in him — tell him of the danger — tell him that I will reward him."

16. Champe hesitated—but at length consented; and that very night was on his way towards New York, urging forward a fleet horse to escape, if possible, any who might pursue him as a deserter.

17. Champe was pursued by a party, hastily formed for that purpose. He had been seen secretly leaving the camp, and the captain of the day took him for a deserter. Lee could not well reveal the secret, and as Champe had the start, he bid the party take him if they could.

18. Champe, I said, fled. He thought he might be pursued, and he went, as on the wings of the wind. In the morning, the pursuing party saw him at a distance, and pressed on with redoubled speed. Champe saw them coming, and pressed on still more rapidly; on arriving at the river, he leaped from his horse into the water—swam to a boat, on board of which he was taken to a British vessel, and conveyed to New York.

19. Here he found where Arnold lodged, and contrived a plan to seize him, and convey him some dark night across the Hudson, where Lee was to be in readiness to conduct him to Washington.

20. Before the time arrived, however, Arnold was safe. He had suddenly, and to Champe, unexpectedly, changed

his quarters, in order to go on board a vessel sailing with troops to Virginia.

21. On board a vessel Champe sailed, at the same time, as a soldier, in the British service. But, on arriving in Virginia, he deserted, and returned to the American army. Washington did as he had promised, and Champe was permitted to leave the army, with a handsome reward.

22. I shall only add, respecting Arnold, that after the war he went to England, where, in 1801, he died, justly despised, not only in America, the land of his birth, but also in England, by every one who laid any claim to the character of a patriot and an honorable man.

General Washington taking leave of his officers. p. 104.

LESSON XVII.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—BATTLE OF YORKTOWN—BURNING OF NEW LONDON—PEACE.

1. On the nineteenth of October, 1781, the great "*battle of Yorktown*" was fought. Yorktown is a small village on York river, in Virginia.

2. In this battle, Lord Cornwallis commanded the British. General Washington commanded the Americans. Every thing was now at

stake. If the Americans could prove victorious in *this* battle, they might be free and independent.

3. They *were* victorious. They had the joy to see seven thousand British soldiers lay down their arms, and Lord Cornwallis surrender his sword to General Washington.

4. This was a great triumph for the Americans, and spread joy throughout all the land.

5. While things were going on so prosperously for the Americans at Yorktown, a sad event took place in Connecticut. General Arnold came from New York, in a vessel, with troops—took fort Trumbull and fort Griswold. The American troops in this latter fort were cruelly put to death, and New London was burned.

6. The war now ended. Peace was made November 30, 1782. In 1783, November 3

the American army was disbanded. Decembe-23, General Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American armies.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did the battle of Yorktown take place? Where is Yorktown?
2. In this battle, who commanded the British? Who commanded the Americans?
3. Who were victorious? How many British soldiers laid down their arms?
4. What is said of this triumph?
5. What sad event took place about this time in Connecticut? What forts were taken? What troops were butchered? What town was burned?
6. When was peace made? When was the American army disbanded? When did General Washington resign his commission?

STORY.

1. Thus ended a long and distressing war. The Americans had suffered much. Many a brave soldier, and a brave officer, had gone to their graves. But the people were now free and independent.

2. General Washington had done himself immortal honor, and so had Lafayette, and Putnam, and Gates, and many others, who had fought with him.

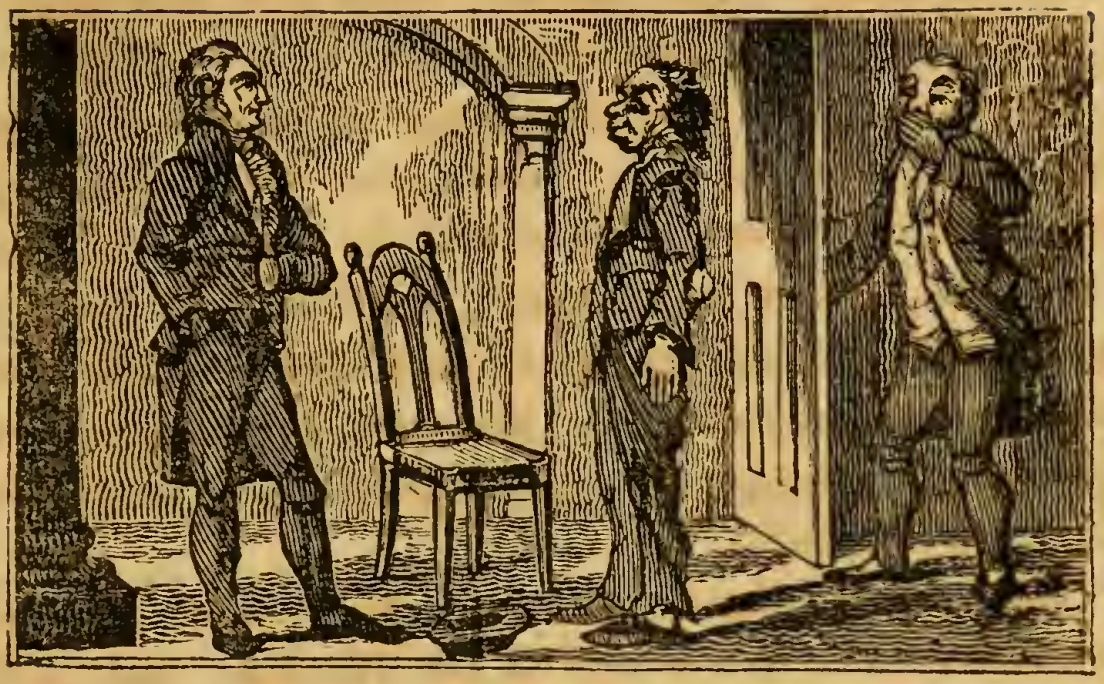
3 It was a trying time, when General Washington took

leave of the army. The soldiers loved him and many a tear was shed when he bid them adieu

4. It was a trying time, too, when he took leave of his officers. He met them at New-York. He entered the room where they were. He called for a glass of wine; and while he held it in his hand, and before he drank it, he said, "Companions in arms! with love and gratitude I now take my leave of you. May your latter days be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

5. Taking them by the hand, he bade them farewell. They followed him to the side of the Hudson; and, as he entered the boat, which was to convey him away, tears rolled down his cheeks, and down theirs. Waving his hand, as he departed, he bade them a silent adieu.

6. Another trying hour soon came. He appeared in the Hall of Congress, and laid his commission upon the table. This was the greatest and noblest act of his life. Men generally feel reluctant to surrender power: he did it with pleasure—did it nobly; and having done it, hastened to his house, at Mount Vernon, in Virginia.



General Washington and the Irishman. p. 108.

LESSON XVIII.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION—WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT.

1. The war now being over, and the people being free and independent, they had a right to govern themselves.

2. September 17, 1787, the "*Federal Constitution*" was adopted. A constitution is a body of rules by which a people are governed.

It was called "*Federal,*" because the several states *united* or *leagued* together to adopt it.

3. General Washington was elected the first President. John Adams was elected Vice-President.

4. On the 30th April, 1789, General Washington was inducted into office, in the presence of Congress, and of a multitude of spectators.

5. General Washington continued in office eight years. Under his administration, the United States, as they were now called, greatly flourished; and when he retired, it was said of him, "That he was first in war—first in peace—first in the hearts of his countrymen."

QUESTIONS.

1. The war being over, what right had the people?
2. When was the Federal Constitution adopted? What is a constitution? Why was it called Federal?
3. Who was elected first President? Who Vice-President?
4. When was General Washington inducted into office?
5. How long did he continue in office? Did the country flourish, while he was President? What was said of him, when he retired?

STORY.

1. I have told you something about General Washington. I could tell you much more. You ought to know, if you do not already know, that he was as much beloved as a President, as he was as a general of the army.

2. He was a man of great kindness, and took much pleasure in doing good to the old revolutionary soldiers. He never turned away from any one, however poor.

3. I will tell you how he one day treated an old soldier, who came to see him. It was on a certain day, called *levee* day—that is, when *great persons* call to pay their respects to the President.

4. Just about the time the company were expected, an Irishman rapped at the door. The porter stood ready to open the door, expecting to admit some very distinguished man; when, lo! an Irishman stood before him. He was a sad object to look at, but he had been a soldier in the revolutionary war, and he had come to pay General Washington a visit.

5. "Is his honor at home?" asked the Irishman. "Yes," replied the porter, "but you cannot see him: he is expecting company." "Well," said Pat, "I suppose I may come in?" "No, you shall not come in." "But I will come in"—and in he walked, and took a seat.

6. The company soon arrived—ministers of state, and senators, and judges—the great men and the gay; and there sat Pat, the whole time, with his hat under his arm, looking about, and thinking as how it was the finest company he was ever in.

7. No one disturbed him, and he disturbed no one. At length, the company retired; upon which the porter told the President that there was an obstinate Irishman there. "Some old soldier, probably," said the President. "Let me see him."

8. The Irishman rose, as his old general approached, and roared out, "Long life to your honor's excellency!" at the same time he swung his hat, and, at length, hurled it on the floor, and stood as straight and precise as he once did on the battle ground.

9. "May it plaze your honor," said Pat, "I was once your honor's soldier, and I have marched under your honor's orders, and many's the hard knock I have had too; and I was wounded in the battle of Germantown, may it plaze your honor; but they didn't kill me, for I believe I am alive yet. Hurra for America!—Hurra for Washington!—and it does my heart good to see your honor once more. And how is the dear leddy and the little ones?"

10. Washington could contain himself no longer. He laughed heartily; and thanked Pat for inquiring about Mrs. Washington, who, he said, was well; but as for the little ones, unfortunately he had none.

11. "Bless your honor," said Pat, "and I wish you had a thousand, and that they were all like your honor's self." Well did Washington know what Pat was after; and slipping a piece of money into his hand, he retired—"Hurra for Washington!" said Pat, as he put it into his pocket.

12. Having recovered his hat, he took up his line of march for the door; and as he passed the porter, he pulled from his pocket the money, and called out, "There, now, you *Hessian!* see how his honor's excellence remembers an old soldier. Hurra for Washington!"

Mrs. Fries supplicating President Adams to pardon her Husband. p. 115.

LESSON XIX.

JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT

1. In 1797, Gen. Washington declined being President again. John Adams was now chosen President, and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

2. The state of the country, at the time Mr. Adams was elected President, was prosperous. But soon after, France threatened to make war upon the United States.

3. War being expected, Congress ordered an army to be raised, and appointed General Washington to command it. The difficulty, however, was settled, and the army reduced.

4. On the 14th December, 1799, General Washington died. This event filled the country with gloom. Every one felt that he himself had sustained a great loss.

5. In 1800, the city of Washington became the seat of government. Before this time, Congress had met in the city of Philadelphia.

6. In 1801, Mr. Adams's term of office as President expired; and Thomas Jefferson was chosen President in his room. Aaron Burr was chosen Vice-President.

QUESTIONS.

1. When was John Adams chosen President? Who was chosen Vice-President?

2. What was the state of the country at this time? What nation soon after threatened the United States with war?

3. What did Congress do upon this? Whom did they appoint to command the army? What took place, however?

4. When did General Washington die? What is said of this event?
5. When did the city of Washington become the seat of government?
6. When was Mr. Jefferson chosen President? Who was chosen Vice-President?

STORY.

1. I have two stories to tell about this elder President Adams — the one relating to his *courage;* the other to his *humanity* — both excellent traits in any man's character.

2. In the year 1778, while the War of the Revolution was still going on, Congress appointed Mr. Adams ambassador to France. A frigate, called the *Boston*, was fitted out to convey him to that country. The commander was a brave man, by the name of Captain Tucker.

3. The ocean, at that time, was thronged with British armed vessels, watching for American ships. A voyage, therefore, was attended with no small hazard.

4. A few days after sailing, a British ship of war was discovered. The sight of her caused no ordinary emotions in the breast of Capt. Tucker. But it was not fear — no! fear was a stranger there. "Oh!" thought he, "what an opportunity to do my country honor!"

5. Mr. Adams perceived the workings of his patriotic spirit. "Do you wish to fight her?" asked the ambassador. "With all my heart," replied the animated captain.

"Had I your leave, we would soon be down upon her." "Well, captain," said the ambassador, "you *have* my leave: we will *all* share the honor in the brush."

6. "Ah! your excellency," exclaimed the captain, "there's the rub. My orders are to convey you safely There must be no fighting, unless you go below." "Below! below!" exclaimed the ambassador, "*I* go below! Well, I will go below—but—"

7. The captain knew not the spirit of the man he carried, and now scarcely attended to any thing but getting his vessel ready for action. Every sail was immediately spread—every gun was loaded and manned.

8. The battle opened at a distance, and as the ships neared each other, the broadsides were more frequent, while smaller arms filled up the intervals. Mr. Adams sat in the cabin peaceably for a time; but, at length, the action growing warm, he could stay—he would stay—no longer; he rushed on deck; he seized a musket, and was doing his duty like a hero with the men, when he was discovered by Capt. Tucker.

9. "What!" exclaimed the latter—"your excellency here? You promised to stay below. Shall I *order* you away?" "Yes, if you please," said Mr. Adams; "but

I will fight while I stay." And well he did fight; but the Captain said it would not do; and when Mr. Adams, at length, *refused* to retire, the resolute captain seized him, and bore him in his arms by force to the cabin.

10. My other story about Mr. Adams, relates to his humanity. The incident occurred while he was President.

11. A certain man, by the name of John Fries, had been concerned with others, in an insurrection in Pennsylvania, and on a charge of treason was tried, and condemned to death. This sentence, Mr. Adams, as President, approved.

12. Fries was an old man. He had a wife and ten children. Several of the children were small—one was an infant at the breast. It was thought a pity by many in Philadelphia, that a man so old, with a family so dependent, should be hung.

13. It was accordingly agreed to send a petition abroad among the inhabitants to be signed, begging the President to pardon the aged offender. The petition circulated, and several thousands added their names to it.

14. When ready, the petition was handed to Mrs. Fries, who, with her infant in her arms, and her nine children, all were seen going to present it to President Adams.

guished man, and much respected by many people in the United States. General Hamilton was killed.

3. In 1805, peace was made between the United States and Tripoli, a country in Africa, lying in the Mediterranean Sea. This people had done much injury to the Americans, in taking vessels in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to American merchants, and in abusing their crews.

4. In 1806, Colonel Burr, who had killed General Hamilton, attempted to set up a new government in the southern part of the United States. He intended that New Orleans should be his seat of government. But his plan was found out, and he was tried. Almost every one believed him guilty; but it could not be proved, and he was released.

4. About this time, 1806, France and Eng-

land were at *war* with each other; and both did all in their power to injure the United States. They were very jealous of the people here, and tried to provoke a quarrel with them.

6. In 1807, June 22nd, a British frigate, called the *Leopard*, attacked the American frigate *Chesapeake*, and killed three men. The attack was made, because, it was said by the British, that on board the Chesapeake were some of their men. This attack roused the Americans; and things now began to look like war.

7. On the 2nd of July, Mr. Jefferson issued a proclamation, forbidding any ships of war from England to enter the harbors of the United States, till England should make satisfaction for the attack upon the Chesapeake.

8. At this time, Mr. Monroe, who was afterwards President of the United States, was Minister to England. Letters were written

to him, to *demand* satisfaction of the English government.

9. As difficulties, however, seemed to increase, Mr. Jefferson directed Congress to meet at Washington, Oct. 27th, to determine what was best to be done. When Congress met, it was deemed prudent to equip one hundred thousand of the militia, to build eighty or ninety gun-boats, and to build and repair fortifications.

10. After a little time, these measures were thought insufficient. On the 22nd of December, therefore, an *embargo* was laid on all vessels in port, by which they were forbidden to depart.

11. But even an embargo was found insufficient. This, therefore, was repealed March 1st, 1809; and, at the same time, a *non-intercourse* law was passed, by which it was ordained, that no more trade, either with England or

France, should be carried on, till difficulties were settled.

12. Such was the state of things on the 4th of March, 1809, when Mr. Jefferson retired from office. James Madison was chosen to succeed him as President; and George Clinton was elected Vice-President.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Mr. Jefferson become President of the United States? How long did he continue in office?
2. In 1804, what sad event took place? Who was killed?
3. In 1805, what peace was made? Where is Tripoli? What injury had the people of that country done?
4. In 1806, what did Col. Burr attempt to set up? What place was to be the capital of his government? What is said of his plan? Why was he released?
5. What is said of France and England in 1806? How did they treat the United States? Why did they treat them thus?
6. What took place in 1807? Why was this attack made? How did the Americans feel about this?
7. When did Mr. Jefferson issue a proclamation? What did the proclamation forbid?
8. Who was at this time minister to England? What was he directed to do?
9. Whom did Mr. Jefferson call together? Why? Where? What did Congress do?
10. What next took place? When was the embargo laid? What is meant by an embargo? Why was it laid?
11. Did the embargo answer the purpose for which it was laid? What

became of it? What was enacted in its place? What did the non-intercourse law order?

12. When did Mr. Jefferson retire from office? Who succeeded him? Who became Vice-President?

STORY.

1. The lesson which you have now learned would furnish me with several interesting stories, had I time to relate them. I might give you some particulars about the duel, between Colonel Burr and General Hamilton. This was truly a sad affair. Colonel Burr was Vice-President of the United States. General Hamilton had been aid to General Washington during the war, and had filled several offices of distinction.

2. Both were distinguished men. Both might have been useful for many years. What a sad example they set! What a crime did they commit! General Hamilton was killed. Every one thought him to be a foolish man. As to Colonel Burr, few have either loved or respected him since. Who can love or respect a duellist!

3. I might tell an interesting story, also, about the war with Tripoli. I can give, however, only a few particulars.

4. Tripoli lies, as I have said, on the coast of Africa. The people of that country are much like the Algerines, about whose cruel piracies almost every one has heard.

5. For a long time the Tripolitan cruisers, as they were called, had ill-treated merchant vessels from America. These vessels were often taken, their cargoes were plundered, and the crews sold into slavery.

6. In 1803, Commodore Preble was sent with a fleet, to chastise the people of Tripoli. Soon after he sailed, Captain Bainbridge was sent in the frigate Philadelphia, to assist him. On the arrival of the latter, a piratical vessel from Tripoli was chased into the harbour of Tripoli. Unfortunately, the Philadelphia grounded; and Captain Bainbridge and his crew were taken and carried to Tripoli, where they were loaded with irons, and thrust into a dungeon.

7. Lieutenant Decatur, afterwards Commodore Decatur, was at this time with Commodore Preble. Desirous of distinguishing himself, by permission he took a boat called a Xebec, and with twenty men, sailed for the Philadelphia, to set her on fire.

8. It was now night. Many Tripolitans had been placed on board the Philadelphia, as a guard; and as the Xebec approached, they cried, "Who is there?"

9. A man on board the Xebec, who could speak in the language of the people of Tripoli, replied — "We've no anchor. Let us make fast to the frigate, or we shall be blown away."

10. You may make fast to the *hawser*," said they, "till we can ask leave of the Admiral." The hawser is a kind of rope, or cable. This being done, a boat put off from the Philadelphia to ask permission of the admiral for the boat to be made fast to the frigate.

11. No sooner had the boat gone, however, than Lieut. Decatur and his men leaped on board the Philadelphia.

The Tripolitans, though taken by surprise, attempted resistance; but the bravery of the Americans carried everything before it. The enemy was routed, in a few moments, on every deck. Some were killed and wounded, and a great many plunged into the sea, to swim for their lives.

12. The ship was now in the possession of the Americans, and it remained to destroy her at once. For this, every preparation had been duly made. Instantly, parties of the assailants dispersed themselves through all parts of the vessel, and set her on fire in many places. The flames rose so rapidly, that the Americans could hardly escape the fire: but they exerted themselves, and got clear off, with little or no injury. The enemy's batteries, at length fully aroused, thundered ineffectually, whilst the little American vessel sailed triumphantly out of the port. The frigate burnt to the water's edge. A more daring or better executed achievement scarcely adorns the naval annals of any country. Decatur's reputation at once reached a very high point.

13. I will only add, that in consequence of the burning of the Philadelphia, the sufferings of Captain Bainbridge and his crew were much increased. But, not long after, the war was brought to a close by General Eaton; and a treaty of peace was made, by which all American prisoners were released.

14. My little readers would like, no doubt, also to read some particulars about the plan of Colonel Burr, after he had killed General Hamilton, to form a new government.

I wish I had room for the story. It was a wicked plot which he contrived: it was what is called *treason*. But it could not be *proved*, and he was released.

15. I have time to add only a few lines about Mr. Jefferson. Different opinions exist about him as a President. But all unite in praising him for one thing — the *Declaration of Independence*. This he wrote. It was a bold, manly, and noble production. It will add honour to his name, while America lasts.

16. The Declaration was written in 1776. It was read and adopted July 4th, of that year. And the man who urged its adoption, who pressed it forward, more than any other, was *John Adams*.

17. Now mark a wonderful circumstance. Just fifty years from that year—from that day—these two men died—died within two or three hours of each other — died while the people in all parts of the United States were celebrating independence.

18. This was a wonderful coincidence. It was thought so here. It was thought so in England. And in that country, some said it was almost too wonderful to be true. But it *was* true, wonderful as it did appear.

19. Fifty-six men signed the Declaration of Independence. John Hancock, of Massachusetts, being President of the Congress, signed his name first. The others then followed. Every man, who put his name to that instrument, exposed himself to be hung, should the British take them. But no

one hesitated. They wrote in a bold style. Only one hand trembled — Stephen Hopkins's — but he had the palsy, and could not write otherwise. They all used the same pen. That pen is preserved in the Cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

20. This noble band of men are now all gone. The last one—Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, died only a few years since. Most of them lived to be aged men. The average of their lives was about 65 years. Four of them lived 90 years, and upwards. Fourteen exceeded 80. And twenty-three reached 70 years.

21. They are now all dead. Dead! Yes, they are dead, as to the body. "But," as Mr. Webster once eloquently said of them, "to their country they yet live, and will live forever." I love to think of them; I love to read the story of their lives. I love to dwell upon their patriotism — their self-denial—their bold and manly virtues and deeds. Others, in like manner, love to cherish their memory. As you, my children, advance to manhood, you will do likewise, and so will others, I hope, to the end of time.

A British Midshipman receiving a severe wound. p. 133.

LESSON XXI.

JAMES MADISON, PRESIDENT.—WAR WITH ENGLAND.

1. Mr. Madison became President on the 4th of March, 1809, and continued in office eight years.

2. The difficulties between the United States and England, which began while Mr. Jefferson was President, still continued, and became still

more serious. Some attemps were made to settle them, but without effect.

3. In May, 1811, these difficulties were much increased by an attack of a British sloop-of-war, called the *Little Belt*, upon the American frigate *President*. This was an unprovoked attack, and filled the Americans with just indignation.

4. In this state of things, Mr. Madison assembled Congress. They met in November; and on the 4th of June following, (1812), declared war against England. This is called "*Madison's war*," because it was declared while he was President.

5. This declaration of war gave offence to many. They thought it unnecessary. They thought the difficulties might have been settled, without resorting to arms. When my pupils are older, they can form an opinion for themselves.

6. It would make too large a volume to tell all about this war. On the *land*, the American army did not appear to much advantage. They attempted to take Canada, but failed to effect their object. On the *water*, the navy did much execution, and acquired signal honor.

7. The first naval battle was between the United States frigate *Constitution*, and the British frigate *Guerriere*. This was a dreadful engagement. The vessels were nearly equal, as to men and guns. Yet the British frigate was entirely dismasted, and otherwise so much injured, that she was set on fire by her conquerors, and consumed.

8. A second naval victory soon followed. This was the capture of the *Macedonian*, by the American frigate *United States*. The brave Commodore Decatur commanded the American frigate. In the action, the carpenter of the Mace-

donian was killed. He had three little children, who were left to the care of their mother, who was a worthless woman. The *American* tars, on learning this fact, gave the children eight hundred dollars from their wages. This was noble !

9. Next came the capture of the *Java* by the *Constitution*, and that of the *Peacock* by the *Hornet*. In this latter engagement, the Peacock struck in fifteen minutes. I am sorry to add, that so many balls had passed through her hull, that she sunk before all her men could be taken off.

10. You have heard, I presume, of the battle on *Lake Erie*. This was between two fleets. Commodore Perry commanded the American fleet, and after a desperate battle took the whole British fleet. He then sat down, and announced the victory in these words: "*We*

have met the enemy, and they are ours." This battle was fought Sept. 10, 1813.

11. The next year, 1814, August 23, six thousand British troops came up the Chesapeake, and took the city of *Washington*, and burnt the capitol and the President's house. It was no credit to the Americans to suffer such an outrage, and was a disgrace to the British to be guilty of it.

12. On the 11th of September, was fought a celebrated naval battle on *Lake Champlain*, between an American and British fleet. The British fleet consisted of seventeen vessels; that of the Americans of fourteen. The former had the advantage over the latter, both as to guns and men; yet the victory was so complete, that nearly the whole fleet fell into the hands of Commodore M'Donnough, the American Commander.

13. On the 24th of December, 1814, a *treaty of peace* was signed between the United States and England, which put an end to the war.

14. This treaty was signed at *Ghent*, in the Netherlands, at which place men from the United States and England met to settle all difficulties. Before the news arrived that peace had been agreed upon, the famous "*battle of New Orleans*" took place. It was fought on the 8th of January, 1815. Gen. Jackson commanded the Americans, and obtained a splendid victory. In this battle, the British general, Packenham, was killed.

15. In 1817, Mr. Madison retired from office, and James Munroe was chosen President. Daniel D. Tomkins was chosen Vice-President.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Mr. Madison become President? How long was he in office?
2. What is said of the difficulties which commenced while Mr. Jefferson was President? What of the attempts to settle them?

3. When were these difficulties increased? By what circumstance? What effect had this attack upon the American people?
4. What did Mr. Madison do? Where did Congress meet? When was war declared? What is this war called? Why?
5. What was thought of this war by many? Why?
6. In this war, how did the land forces appear? What did they attempt? Did the enterprise succeed? What is said of the naval force?
7. Between what vessels was the first engagement? Was it severe? Were the vessels nearly equal? Which gained the victory?
8. Between what vessels was the second engagement? Who commanded the American frigate? What story is told of the carpenter of the Macedonian?
9. What engagement next followed? What next? How soon did the Peacock strike? What is said of a part of her crew?
10. What engagement took place on Lake Erie? Who commanded the American fleet? Who conquered? What language did Commodore Perry use, when he announced the victory? When was this battle fought?
11. When did the British take Washington? What did they burn? What is said of this attack?
12. When did the engagement take place on Lake Champlain? Between what? How many vessels had the British? How many the Americans? Which had the advantage? Which conquered?
13. When was a treaty of peace signed?
14. Where was this treaty signed? Before the news arrived, what battle took place? Where? Who commanded the Americans? Who obtained the victory? What British General was killed?
15. When did Mr. Madison leave the Presidential chair? Who succeeded him? Who was chosen Vice-President?

STORY.

1 I might fill sheets with stories relating to the war, which I doubt not would greatly interest my readers. I could tell them of wonderful adventures—of hair-breadth escapes—of battles—of victories—of defeats. But I

have room for but one story, and only a short one. The one I shall relate is affecting.

2. In September, 1814, a British squadron appeared off *Stonington*, commanded by Sir Thomas Hardy. This is a small village, in the eastern part of Connecticut. Soon after the appearance of the squadron, a British boat was seen coming into the harbor. What could this mean?

3. In a few minutes a man landed from the boat, who bid the people remove the women and children, if they pleased, to a place of safety, for the town was soon to be laid in ashes.

4. Why such a cruel and unprovoked attack was made, I cannot say. What the people of Stonington had done to merit this, probably no one can tell. But an attack was made, and a dreadful one it was.

5. But the people were brave; and bravely did they defend themselves. In the course of the attack, several barges filled with British soldiers, attempted to land. Some of these barges were sunk. One drifted on shore, and in it was found a wounded midshipman.

6. It was a desperate wound which he had received; and it would not have been singular, had he been neglected. But no — although an enemy, he was kindly taken

care of. He was young — handsome — brave — generous — a noble young man, though he was an enemy. Every one offered assistance — the old and the young seemed interested in him, and the physicians tried their utmost skill.

7. But it was all in vain. Death came, and he died. With kindness was he buried, and with the honors of war; and many a tear was shed over one, who had thus fallen in a land of strangers.

8. Months rolled on. The war ended, and the events of the war were beginning to pass away; when one day, an elderly gentleman drove up to the village inn, and alighted.

9. He was evidently a foreigner, and a venerable man. "Sir," said he to the landlord, "during the late war this village, I think, suffered an attack."

10. "It did," replied the landlord. "Was there a British office killed at that time?" inquired the stranger. "There was one *wounded*, who afterwards died among us," said the landlord. "He was a youth in whom every one was interested, and could attention have saved him, he would not have died."

11. The old man's eyes were lifted to Heaven! "Will you show me where he lies?" inquired the stranger. The

landlord now accompanied him to the spot, where he desired to be left alone.

12. Late at night, he returned to the inn, where he lodged. Early the following morning, he rose, and again repaired to the spot, where he spent several hours.

13. After a late breakfast, he called for his horse, and was about departing. "Sir," asked the landlord, "may I venture to inquire whether the young midshipman was a relative of yours?"

14. "Yes, sir, he *was* a relative," replied the stranger. "He was a son — an only son — dearer to an old man's heart, than all on earth besides. I have made this voyage with no other object, than to find the spot where he was laid. I have found it — have seen it. I return contented. Thanks to God that he fell among a people, who knew how to be generous even in war."

15. I doubt not my readers will feel sad, when they think of the sorrows, which war often causes: but how delightful to see among enemies such instances of noble generosity and kindness, as that which we have here related!

General Washington crossing the Delaware. p. 142.

LESSON XXII.

JAMES MONROE, PRESIDENT.

1. On the 4th of March, 1817, Mr. Monroe was sworn into office, and continued in office for eight years.

2. The war having now ended, the condition of the country began to be more prosperous. Commerce revived in a measure; and some

manufacturing establishments were put in operation.

3. During the summer and autumn of this year, President Monroe made a *tour* through most of the states. The object of this tour was to gain information as to the state of the country, so that he might better administer the government. He was treated with great respect and attention in his tour.

4. During the session of Congress in 1817–18, a bill of much importance to the *indigent* officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was passed. This provided to give twenty dollars per month to the former, and eight to the latter, during life. This was truly honorable to the United States; but no more than *just*, in view of the toils and privations of those who had fought for American liberty.

5. In 1818, the United States became involved in another war This was with the

Seminole Indians. These Indians lived partly in the United States, and partly in Florida. The Indians were the aggressors. They committed several murders upon white people; and it became necessary to check them.

6. General Jackson was appointed to superintend the war. In about a year, the Indians were subdued. But in conducting the war, General Jackson was thought by many to have been unnecessarily severe. You can judge for yourselves when you are older.

7. The remainder of Mr. Monroe's administration was not marked by any event of importance. The country continued to flourish. As a President, he was beloved and respected.

8. In 1825, he retired from office, with the good wishes of his country, and was succeeded by John Quincy Adams. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Mr. Monroe become President? How long did he continue in office?
2. What is said of the condition of the country after the war? What of commerce? What of manufacturing establishments?
3. What tour did Mr. Monroe make in 1817? What was the object of this tour? How was he treated?
4. What bill passed Congress in 1817–18? What did it provide? What is said of this measure?
5. What war took place in 1818? Where did these Indians live? Who were the aggressors? What did they do?
6. Who superintended the war? How long did it last? What did some think of General Jackson's conduct in this war?
7. What is said of the remainder of Mr. Monroe's administration?
8. When did he retire from office? Who succeeded him as President? Who received the appointment of Vice-President?

STORY

1. Soon after Mr. Monroe became President, he made the tour, as I told you, of most of the states. This was in 1817. Most of my pupils were either not then born, or were too young to know what took place, as he passed through the country.

2. It was a delightful spectacle, to see the President of so large a country as the United States, travel as Mr. Monroe did. In other countries, kings sometimes make a survey of their dominions. But *they* travel in great state — in a splendid coach — with horses loaded with gold or silver plate — with numerous servants richly dressed —

and an armed band of soldiers to guard them. And then, there is so much pride and pomp, as if they were a higher order of beings — made only to be *served*, and their subjects only to submit. No common man may speak to them: he may think himself honored to be allowed to *look* at them.

3. But it was otherwise, during the tour of Mr. Monroe. He travelled in a respectable style. This was proper. But his equipage was plain. He was a plain man, and kind and civil did he appear towards all who were pleased to call upon him. Men may be great, and yet free from odious pride. They may be high in office, and feel no disposition to trample others in the dust.

4. The modest appearance of Mr. Monroe justly pleased the people. *They* had elevated him to the high station which he occupied, and he was not disposed to despise them. Perceiving this, they paid him double honor. Citizens and soldiers — the old and the young — went forth to meet him as he approached; bells were rung — cannon were fired — processions were formed — entertainments were made. Even those who had voted for another man to be President, bid him welcome, and aided to make his journey pleasant.

5. What a peculiar, what a happy country, my children, is ours! What simplicity of manners! what liberty is enjoyed! what *equality* is preserved! Did you live in England, you could indulge no hope of being King of that country; nor could you be Emperor of Russia, were you there. But in the United States, the most ragged little boy that runs in the street may rise. Office is open to all who behave well. If you are a *boy*, *you* may be the *President* of the United States in some future time; if a *girl*, you may be a President's *wife*.

6. In travelling from Washington to New York, Mr. Monroe passed through *Trenton*. This town lies in New-Jersey on the east bank of the Delaware, thirty miles north-east from Philadelphia. This was an interesting spot to the President. Here was fought, December 26, 1776, the celebrated battle of Trenton. At that time, he was a lieutenant in the American army. There he fought, and was severely wounded.

7. Before this battle, the prospect of the Americans was quite gloomy. The American army had been compelled to retreat into Delaware. But, at length, Washington, roused by the sad prospect before him, said something was to be done, or the country would be ruined. A body of

British, it was told, were at Trenton. Washington collected his troops on the banks of the Delaware, and determined to pass that river, and, if possible, to take them by surprise.

8. A writer says, "It was a dark, gloomy, and horrible night." A storm was raging. The hail rattled from above. The ice heaved, rolled, and tumbled, as the boats at *midnight* passed over the rapid current of the Delaware. But a propitious Providence smiled upon the attempt. The passage was made in safety. The British were taken by surprise; their commander was killed, and their army captured. This was an important victory for the Americans. It raised their desponding hopes; it roused them to higher action.

9. During the above contest, Mr. Monroe was wounded by a bullet, which passed through his shoulder. It proved not to be mortal, but was very severe; and long did he linger, and much did he suffer, before he recovered. Little did he *then* think, that forty years from that time he should visit the same spot, welcomed by thousands of freemen, and himself the President of a peaceful, wide-spread, and noble republic!

The cheated Indian. p. 149.

LESSON XXIII.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, PRESIDENT.

1. On the 4th of March, 1825, Mr. Adams took the usual oath to support the constitution, and became President of the United States. He held the office for four years.

2. At the time a new President was to be chosen, the people were much divided as to candidates. Some were for Mr. Adams; some for

General Jackson; others for Mr. Crawford; and others still, for Mr. Clay. No choice being made by the people, it devolved on the House of Representatives in Congress to make the election.

3. It was an occasion of deep interest, when they met to decide. Each of the several parties in the United States were anxious to have their candidate succeed. At length, the votes were given in and counted. Mr. Adams had 87; General Jackson 71; and Mr. Crawford 54. Mr. Adams having more than either of the others, was solemnly declared to be chosen.

4. As a President, Mr. Adams was not as popular as some, who had preceded him. Yet the country continued to flourish, while he was in office. Peace with other nations prevailed. The great debt contracted for the war was diminished. Numerous canals, rail-roads, and other public improvements, were begun.

5. During the years 1824 and 1825, the people of the United States were gratified with a visit from their old friend, General La Fayette. At his own expense, he had come during the war of the Revolution to aid them. He spent many thousands of dollars for us, and fought nobly for American Independence. During his visit, he was hailed as the friend and benefactor of America. It being understood that he was poor, Congress voted him two hundred thousand dollars, and a large tract of land. This was honorable to the nation; yet it was due, for what he had done and expended, during the war. On the 7th of September, 1825, he sailed again for France. Congress despatched a new and beautiful frigate, called the Brandywine, to convey him home.

6. The year 1825, was distinguished for the completion of the great Erie canal, in the state

of New York. This canal is three hundred and sixty miles in length. It connects Lake Erie with Hudson river, at Albany. It was begun July 4th, 1817. The first boat from Lake Erie, arrived at New York, October 4th, 1825. The whole expense of the canal was more than nine million of dollars.

7. On the 4th of July, 1826, occurred the deaths of the elder President Adams (the father of John Quincy Adams), and President Jefferson. This was just fifty years from the day that Independence was declared. Both these great men assisted, in 1776, in framing the Declaration. It was wonderful that they should live fifty years from that date; but more wonderful, that both should die on the same day.

8. In 1829, there was a new election of President. The people were again much divided. The two candidates were Mr. Adams and Gen.

Jackson. Each had powerful friends. Much was said and written for and against them, by their respective parties. But, when the time arrived for the electors — that is, the persons appointed by the people to elect a President — to give their votes, it was found that General Jackson had 178 votes, and Mr. Adams, but 83.

9. General Jackson being elected, was sworn into office on the 4th of March, 1829. Of the wisdom of his administration, different opinions are entertained in the United States. Every President has had his friends and opposers. Some years hence, the historian will be better able to decide as to the merits of his administration, than now.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did Mr. Adams enter upon the office of President? How long did he continue in office?

2. Were the people united in choosing Mr. Adams? Who besides him were candidates? Did the people make any choice? Who decided the question?

3. What is said of the occasion when the House of Representatives met to decide? How many votes had Mr. Adams? How many had General Jackson? How many had Mr. Crawford? Who was therefore declared to be chosen?

4. Was Mr. Adams popular as a President? What is said of the country during his administration? What of peace with other nations? What of the national debt? What of canals and rail-roads?

5. When did General La Fayette visit the United States? What is said of him during the war of the revolution? How was he received during his visit? What did Congress do for him? What is said of this gift? When did he return home? In what way?

6. For what was the year 1825 distinguished? How long is the Erie Canal? What does it connect? When was it begun? When did the first boat from Lake Erie reach New-York? What was the expense of this canal?

7. What remarkable event took place July 4th, 1826? How long was this from the year Independence was declared?

8. In what year did a new election for President take place? Who were the candidates? What is meant by electors? Whom did the electors choose? How many votes had General Jackson? How many had Mr. Adams?

9. When was Gen. Jackson sworn into office? What is said of the wisdom of his administration?

STORY.

1. I have told you of the visit which La Fayette made to the people of the United States in 1825 and 1826. It would be pleasant to relate the wonderful adventures of his life. But I have not room for so long a story. I must content myself with telling an affecting incident, which took place, while La Fayette was passing through one of the western states.

2. La Fayette and his company had stopped for the night in a small village, in which lived a white man, who was a trader. Levasseur, the secretary of La Fayette, entered the shop of the trader to purchase some articles While standing near the counter, an Indian entered.

3. "Sir," said the Indian, "some whiskey!" — at the same time giving the trader a ninepence. The trader, taking the money, told the Indian to wait till he could help him. After some time, the Indian asked for his whiskey "You must pay for it, then," said the trader. "I have given you ninepence already," said the Indian.

4. "You scoundrel," said the trader, violently enraged, "get out of my shop." The Indian would have replied; but the trader sprung over the counter, darted upon the Indian, and brutally pushed him out of doors.

5. Levasseur was filled with indignation, but he had no time to interpose; indeed, as he was a stranger, prudence forbade him. He followed the Indian, however, out of the door. At a short distance from the shop, he found him standing like a marble statue. At length, crossing his arms upon his breast, the Indian directed his course towards a creek, which at no great distance crossed the road.

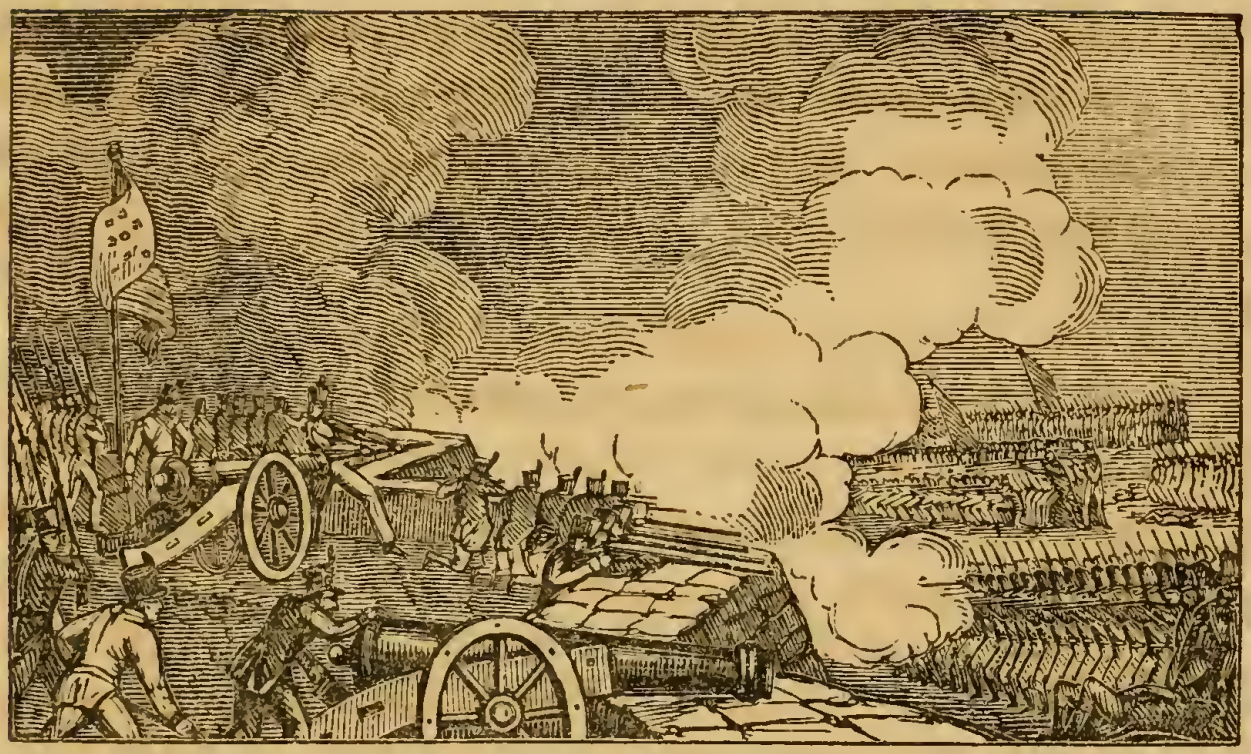
6. Levasseur followed. On the opposite side, the Indian

paused—turned—clenched his hands—raised them—and at the same time directed his eyes towards Heaven, and seemed to say, "Have the white people any God? will his vengeance sleep? will he never take pity on the poor Indians?"

7. Upon this, he again directed his course towards the forest, in the shades of which, and the obscurity of night, he was soon lost.

8. "Ah!" said Levasseur, "poor Indians! you are tempted by white men to purchase *poison*, and when you are willing to purchase it, you are cheated, robbed, beaten, and turned out of doors. White men call you savages; but are they not more savage than you?"

9. My pupils will allow me to give them a word of advice. You will soon become men. You will spread through the land. You may meet with the "red men" of the forest. Treat them kindly, for they have souls as well as you. They were once owners of the land, in which you dwell. They are dwindling away. Their bravest warriors are no more. Their boldest hunters are dead. The miserable remnants of their tribes should be fostered—taught the arts of civilized life—told of the Bible—of the Son of God—of heaven, and how they may secure it. This may be done; but it must be done soon, or the only season will have for ever passed away.



Battle of New Orleans.

LESSON XXIV.

ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT.

1. General Jackson, having been elected President of the United States, entered upon the duties of that office, on the 4th of March, 1829. At the time of his election, he resided in Tennessee. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was elected Vice-President.

2. The country, at this time, was very prosperous. We were at peace with all nations. The national debt was yearly diminishing. There were five millions of money in the treasury. All branches of business were flourishing.

3. General Jackson was a very popular President with the party which elected him. No President, excepting General Washington, was more admired and praised. But his opposers greatly censured him for several things. In the first place, while former Presidents had removed only a few from office, he removed hundreds. He also took measures to break down the United States Bank, which a great many thought an excellent institution. He also recommended the removal of the Indian tribes from their lands and homes to the west of the Mississippi. This was deemed by many a cruel and unrighteous measure.

4. In 1833, General Jackson was elected to

the Presidency for a second four years. He had now even more votes than at his first election. A large majority of the people seemed therefore to approve of his measures. Martin Van Buren was chosen Vice-President.

5. During the summer of 1833, General Jackson visited several places in New England He was accompanied by the Vice-President, and many other distinguished men. He was received with much honour, as the President of such a country as the United States should ever be. The processions and exhibitions made for him were often grand spectacles.

6. On the 21st of June, 1833, General Jackson sent a message to Congress, announcing the death of that great and good friend of the United States, General La Fayette. He died at La Grange, in France. He was an old man and full of honours. Every child should respect his memory.

7. When the time came to elect a new President, for March 4th, 1837, Martin Van Buren was chosen to succeed General Jackson, and Richard M. Johnson was chosen Vice-President, in the place of Mr. Calhoun.

8. When General Jackson left the Presidential chair, the country was by no means as flourishing as when he took it. I cannot tell you all the reasons why a sad change had come over it. General Jackson and his friends imputed it pretty much to speculation and over-trading—but others laid a good share of it to the measures which the President had adopted in reference to the United States Bank, and the public money. This he removed from that Bank, and placed it in other Banks, by which it was lent; some of it was lost, and large sums fell into the hands of speculators.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did General Jackson enter on his duties, as President? Where did he reside, when elected? Who was chosen Vice-President?

2. What is said of the state of the country at this time? What of peace? What of the national debt? What sum of money was in the treasury? What is said of all branches of business?

3. What is said of General Jackson as President? How did he compare with Washington? Who censured him? What was the first ground of censure? What did he attempt in reference to the United States Bank? What did he recommend about the Indians? What did many think about this measure?

4. When was General Jackson re-elected? How many votes had he? What may be inferred from this? Who was elected Vice-President?

5. What tour did General Jackson make, in the summer of 1833? Who accompanied him? How was he received? What is said of the processions and exhibitions made for him?

6. What message did General Jackson send to Congress, June 21, 1833? Where did La Fayette die? What is said of him?

7. Who was elected to succeed General Jackson? Who succeeded Mr. Calhoun?

8. What is said of the country, when General Jackson retired from office? To what did he and his friends impute this? To what did others impute the less flourishing state of the country? What did General Jackson do with the public money? What became of large sums of it?

STORY.

1. I have told you how General Jackson was President of the United States, for eight years; perhaps you will like to know something about his earlier history.

2. His birth-place was Waxsaw, a settlement in South Carolina; and the time of his birth, March 15th, 1767. His parents were from Ireland. They came to America in 1765. At this time they had two sons, Hugh, and Robert.

3. Shortly after Andrew was born, his father died — leaving to his wife the care of the three boys. She was a

kind and faithful mother. As Andrew grew up she wished him to become a minister; and, with this view, she sent him to an academy in Waxsaw to be educated.

4. But, when the Revolution came on, Andrew could not content himself with study. He preferred becoming a soldier. So, leaving the academy, he entered the American army with his brother, Robert. His eldest brother, Hugh, had before this time enlisted, but was dead.

5. The two brothers had not been long in the army before they were taken prisoners, with several other American soldiers, in a skirmish with a party of the British. As usual, they were deprived of their arms, and put under guard.

6. One day, a British officer wanted his boots cleaned; so he says to Andrew—"Here, take my boots, and clean them." Andrew looked at him—I was going to say *through* him—but he looked *at* him, with great indignation, and said—"No, I'll never clean your boots, nor the boots of any other British officer." "Clean my boots"—repeated the officer, in a stern tone. "That I'll never do—no, not I," said the courageous young soldier." "You won't, you rebel!" exclaimed the haughty red-coat—"Well, take that for your insolence!"—at the same time bringing down his sword upon the head of Andrew—"Take that."

7. I said upon his *head*—it came within a few inches of

his head; and which, if it had hit, it would have split — but it was stopped by the up-lifted arm of the young soldier, which received the blow, and an ugly wound it caused. It so happened that his brother Robert received a similar order at the same time; and, giving a similar answer, he received a still more grievous wound. The British officers had no right to treat American prisoners thus meanly; but they now went further, and cast the two brothers into prison.

8. Here they lay for some time, both suffering greatly from their wounds. Robert's head became inflamed, and shortly after his release, he died. This was a sore trial to Andrew; but a still heavier affliction awaited him. His mother had over-exerted herself in providing comforts for her sons, while they were prisoners — and soon after Robert's death, she died also.

9. Andrew was now nearly alone in the world. Borne down by his trials, wounds, and sufferings, he fell sick, and was confined for some time to his bed. Nor had he fully recovered, when he was seized with the small-pox, which brought him still lower; and, for a time, his recovery was most improbable.

10. But, at length, his health was restored. He now left the army; and preferring the law to the ministry, he directed

his studies to the former profession. In 1786, when only 19 years of age, he received a license to practise.

11. In 1788, he removed to Tennessee, which henceforth became his place of residence. Some years after, he went to Congress from that State, both as a Representative and a Senator.

12. During the last war with England, called "Madison's war," he was appointed a Major-General, and distinguished himself on various occasions, as an officer of great courage and enterprise. But I have time only to tell about the great battle of New Orleans.

13. This battle was fought on the 8th of January, 1815. The Americans obtained a signal victory; and perhaps good has grown out of that battle, because the people of England have learned to respect the Americans more, and will be less likely to wish for another war. But it was a sad event—such a multitude of men were killed, and so much suffering caused. Peace had been agreed upon on the 24th of December, but neither General Jackson, nor the British General at New Orleans, knew of it.

14. But the British might take the whole blame to themselves. They led in the attack. They had made great preparations for it, and were the more determined, as they had, in several previous assaults, been repulsed.

15. The time set for a final attack, was on the 8th of January. The British General, Sir Edward Packenham, determined to lead in person. As the day dawned, rockets were observed ascending from the British camp, as a signal that all were ready.

16. This news spread through the American lines. But it occasioned no alarm, as General Jackson had made every possible preparation for defence. Breast-works had been raised—cannon had been planted—soldiers had been stationed—all was ready to give the enemy a warm reception.

17. A dense fog, for a time, concealed the British, who marched in silence towards the city. They had nearly reached the American lines, when the fog rose, and there, before the Americans, were a vast multitude of veteran soldiers, led on by a brave and determined chief. They were 60 or 70 deep — all exulting in the expectation of an easy and speedy victory.

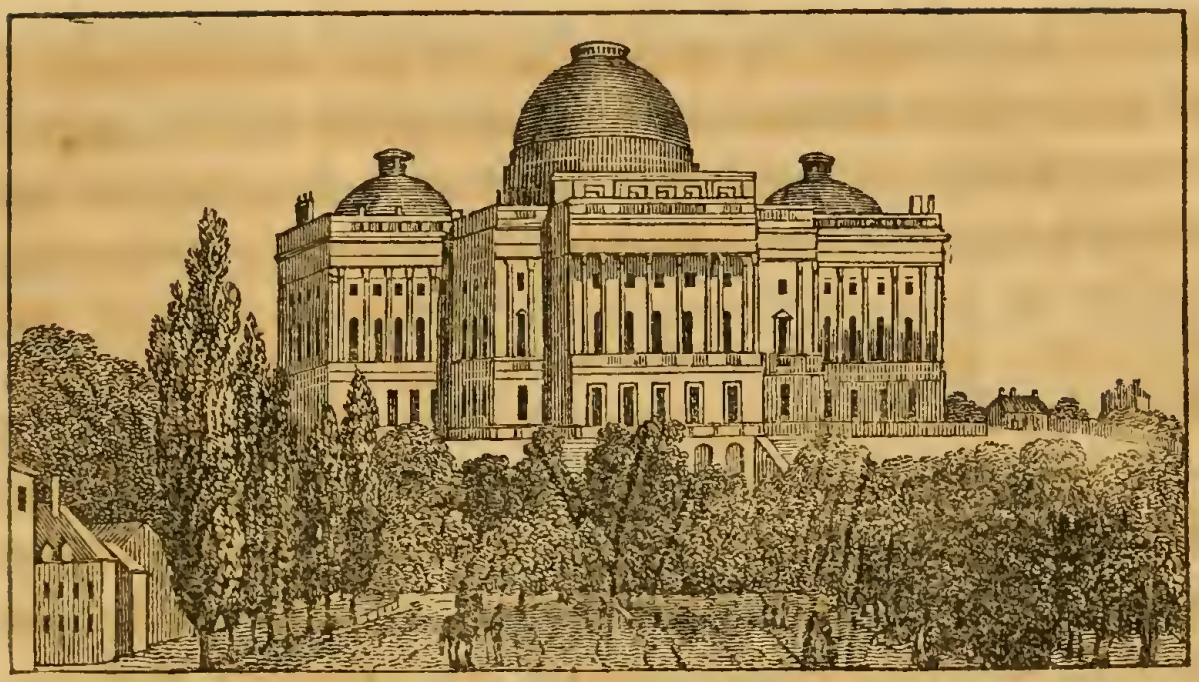
18. The Americans waited for the British a few minutes longer, as did the soldiers at the battle of Bunker Hill — 'till they could see the whites of their eyes. But *now* the critical time had come. And with one voice, they gave three cheers, and the next moment they poured in upon the enemy a most galling and destructive fire. The British fell by hundreds. The brave Sir Edward himself fell; and by his side the two

distinguished Generals, Keene and Gibbs, were mortally wounded. All was rout and confusion in the British army.

19. But we will not longer dwell upon the painful scene. Suffice it to say — the Americans were entirely successful. But few on their side were killed — while the British lost thousands. Such as were not taken prisoners fled, and soon after embarked for their native isle.

20. General Jackson was greatly honoured for the enterprise, skill and bravery, which he displayed previous to and during the attack upon New Orleans. His success on that occasion gained for him the title of the "Hero of New Orleans," and with it a popularity which afterwards resulted in his elevation to the Presidential chair.

21. The battle of New Orleans was the last of the battles during the "Madison war"—the last which has been fought on the American soil. May it be the last in all time to come.



Capitol at Washington.

LESSON XXV.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT.

1. Mr. Van Buren, I told you, was elected to succeed General Jackson, as President. He was inaugurated, March 4th, 1837.

2. The condition of the country, as stated in Lesson XXIV, was far from being flourishing, when General Jackson left the Presidency. He thought and said that he "left the people pros-

perous and happy." But they were neither prosperous nor happy, because business languished. Specie was scarce, and bank-bills had lost their reputation. Merchants knew not whom to trust. The whole country was filled with gloom and apprehension.

3. Nor did matters improve after Mr. Van Buren's inauguration, but grew worse. The banks generally soon suspended paying specie for their bills. This always indicates a sad state of things. Mr. Van Buren called an extra session of Congress. But Congress did little for the relief of the country.

4. However, in 1838, matters began to wear a brighter aspect. The banks again paid specie. Public confidence was somewhat restored. Business began to revive. It was some years, however, before the country flourished, as it had done.

5. On the 4th of December, 1839, a celebrated

whig national convention was held at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. They nominated General Harrison of Ohio, and John Tyler of Virginia. The other party afterwards nominated Mr. Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the same offices.

6. The campaign now opened. Never was there such political zeal manifested in the country. Everybody felt deeply interested. Men assembled in masses from one thousand to twenty thousand in number, to hear speeches, pass resolutions, and inspire one another with enthusiasm.

7. At length, the time for the election arrived. Everybody voted who might vote. Each party was confident of success. But the whigs prevailed, and by and by it was officially announced that General Harrison was elected. He had a greater majority than any President since the days of Washington.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who succeeded General Jackson as President? When was he inaugurated?

2. What was the condition of the country when General Jackson retired? What did he think and say? Was he right? Why? What is said of specie? What of bank-bills? What of merchants? What of the whole country?

3. Did matters improve after Mr. Van Buren became President? What did the banks do? What does such suspension indicate? What did Mr. Van Buren do? What did Congress do?

4. What took place in 1838? What did the banks do? What is said of public confidence? What of business? Did the country soon regain its former flourishing condition?

5. What convention was held in 1839? Where? For what purpose? Whom did they nominate? Whom did the opposite party nominate?

6. Who felt deeply interested? In what numbers did men assemble? For what purpose?

7. Which party prevailed? Who was elected? By what majority?

STORY.

1. I shall here entertain you with a brief account of the *election* and *inauguration* of a President of the United States. Every child should know something about these important matters.

2. A President of the United States is chosen once in four years. He must be at least 35 years of age. Hereafter, the freemen are to meet in their several towns, in each state, on a certain day, in *November* of every fourth year, and choose *electors*. Each state is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress.

3. Some time in *December*, these electors meet at the capital of their respective states, and vote for a President and Vice-President. Two or three lists of votes are made out—one of which is sent to Washington by a *special messenger*, directed to the President of the Senate.

4. Some time in *February*, the ceremony of counting the votes takes place. It is quite imposing. It is briefly as follows. At 12 o'clock the Senate, with their President, proceed to the Hall of Representatives. A man called a Sergeant-at-Arms carries a box, containing the packages of votes.

5. As they enter the Hall, the Representatives rise and stand, till the President and Senators have taken their places. All are now seated. Tellers, or persons to count the votes, have already been appointed. The President rises and announces the object of the meeting.

6. The box lies before him. He opens it—takes a package—that of Maine first—opens it, and hands it to the tellers. So he goes through the whole. At length they are opened and counted. The tellers lay the result before the President of the Senate. He rises, and announces the state of the vote. If a choice has been made, he declares that such candidates are elected President and Vice-President, for four years, from the fourth day of March following.

7. This done, the houses separate, and committees are appointed to inform the candidates of their election.

8. On the following 4th of March, the *inauguration* of the President takes place. By this is meant the ceremony of introducing him into office. This is a more brilliant affair than counting the votes. The ceremonies, though sometimes a little varied, are essentially the same.

9. When Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated, he entered the Senate chamber at half-past eleven. A Marshal and Committee of Arrangement attended him. On his right, you might have seen the Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. On the left, sat foreign ambassadors and their suites, in their splendid costumes. The senators sat round. In the rear were ladies dressed in the richest style. The members of the house of representatives occupied the western gallery.

10. Precisely at 12, Mr. Van Buren rose. This action was followed by all others. A procession was formed, which proceeded to the eastern portico of the magnificent capitol. An immense multitude had assembled to witness the scene. The President elect took his station elevated above the rest, and now delivered his *inaugural speech*—in which he stated the principles by which he should administer the government.

11. At length he concluded — when Chief Justice Taney rose, and, advancing towards him, administered to him the following oath — "I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, forever protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States."

12. At this moment, the thunder of cannon burst upon the gathered thousands, indicating that the transaction was passed, and that the nation had now a new President.

13. There are times when great and grand displays are proper. Such a time, doubtless, is when a President of the United States is introduced into office. But, my little readers should remember, that while it is right to honour men, and to accept from them those honours, which may belong to us, by virtue of our office, or station in society, we should never fail to pay due honour to God.

14. I will only add, that this is a most happy and favoured country. What forbids the little boy, who reads these pages, however obscure and humble he may now be, from becoming the President of the United States? And the little girl—she may become a President's lady!

Think of these things, my young friends, and so form your character, and shape your course, that you may one day step into the Presidential chair — or take a President's

arm to lean upon through life. All *I* ask is, that if you attain to such honour, you will remember the "Child's History of the United States," which made such a suggestion for your benefit, while you were little boys and girls.

Battle of Tippecanoe.

LESSON XXVI.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, } PRESIDENTS.
JOHN TYLER, }

1. Gen. William Henry Harrison entered upon his Presidential career on the 4th of March, 1841.

2. The ceremony of his inauguration was, as usual, grand and imposing.

3. By his friends, the hope was cherished, that he would prove a blessing to his country. He was elected by a large majority. He was known to be a long-tried and faithful patriot. He began his government with bright and animating prospects. He had the respect of opposers, and the love and admiration of friends.

4. But the country was destined, by the will of God, to a sudden and unexpected disappointment. On the 4th day of April—just one month from the day of his inauguration—this venerable man expired, at Washington. He was sick but a few days. It was a surprising event to the people of the United States, and the first time a President had died while in office.

5. According to the constitution, John Tyler, then Vice-President, became President. He soon repaired to Washington, and announced his intention to carry out the views and principles of the lamented Harrison. But he disappointed the

people. His administration proved very unpopular.

6. The most important measures, during his presidency, were, 1. The settlement of the North-Eastern boundary of the United States—and, 2. An important treaty with China. The first was effected by Daniel Webster; and the second by Caleb Cushing.

7. Mr. Tyler strongly desired to be President a second term — but, finding few supporters, he withdrew his name. Only two candidates for the office were now before the people—Henry Clay of Kentucky, and James K. Polk of Tennessee.

8. On counting the votes, the latter was found to have a majority; and on the 4th of March, 1845, he became President of the United States.

QUESTIONS.

1. When did General Harrison enter upon his Presidential career?
2. What is said of the ceremony of his inauguration?
3. What hope did his friends cherish? What is said of the majority which elected him? What of him as a patriot? How did he begin his government? How did opposers regard him? How did friends?

4. But to what was the country destined? When did he die? How long after his inauguration? What is said of this event?

5. Who now became President? What intention did he announce? Did he fulfil it? What is said of his administration?

6. What two were the most important measures of his administration? Who effected the first? Who the second?

7. What did Mr. Tyler wish, in respect to the Presidency? Why did he withdraw his name? What two candidates remained?

8. Who was elected President? When did he enter upon the office?

STORY.

1. My story, in this place, very properly relates to the brave, patriotic and lamented Harrison.

2. He was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1773. At the age of 19, General Washington appointed him an Ensign. It belonged to him to carry the flag of his country—"a banner never tarnished by any act of his long and useful life."

3. He held various important offices, at different periods—in all which he gained honour and reputation. For some time, he was Governor of Indiana, during which he had to fight several battles with the Indians. One in particular has become quite celebrated—the battle of *Tippecanoe.* The Indians were more numerous than the Americans. They were led on by that brave and noted Indian warrior, *Tecumseh.* It was a desperate battle. It lasted several hours. The

Indians were defeated, and the people of the far west, from that time, enjoyed more peace and safety.

4. Harrison was a general in the war of 1812. In this war, he did his country eminent service. It is said that "he never lost a battle."

5. He was not only a brave, but a very humane man. It is told of him that he once saved the life of a negro, who was condemned to be shot. It was thus:

6. Just before the battle of Tippecanoe, a negro was arrested, lurking near his marquee. He was a deserter, and had been hired by the Indians to assassinate Harrison. But he was seized and confined, till after the battle, when he was tried by a court-martial, by which he was sentenced to die in one hour.

7. General Harrison approved the sentence—but he could not bear the thought of his being put to death. They had no irons, in which to confine him — but they secured him after the Indian fashion. A log was partly split, and the negro's feet put into it, which held him fast. His arms were tied to stakes. Here then he lay on his back, near to the marquee of Harrison. It rained, and the large drops fell upon the poor fellow's face. Every time he saw Harrison, he would look at him most imploringly. The heart of the General was touched.

8. By the rules of war, being a deserter, and having attempted the life of his commander, he deserved to die. But Harrison determined to make the attempt to save him. So he assembled all the officers, and asked them to pardon him. For a time the officers resisted. They thought it would work mischief.

9. But, at length, Colonel Snelling seconded the wishes of Harrison. "Brave comrades," said he, "let us save him. The wretch deserves to die; but as our commander, whose life he attempted, wishes it, let us also forgive him." The advice prevailed, and the wicked negro was spared — I hope he repented—but whether he did or not, it was most humane, on the part of General Harrison, to interpose to save him.

10. Many stories might be related of General Harrison's kindness and liberality. The old soldier always found a welcome to his log cabin, and to his table. *The latch of his door was never drawn in* — entrance was alike easy to the rich and the poor. He was a noble man — a patriot — and, what is more, a *Christian.*

11. As a Christian, too, he died. He had many reasons for wishing to live. Honour and usefulness were before him. But when God called, he yielded to the summons, and ascended, we hope, to a better world, and brighter honours.

12. It is pleasant to dwell upon the character of such a

man. It commends itself to our love and admiration. It is worthy of imitation. Go, then, little readers, and build for yourselves a reputation, like that of this great and good man. And then you will be honoured, while you live—and lamented, when you die.

THE END.

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